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VOL. XXIV NO. 75 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1936 FOURTEEN PAGES

India Loses 24 Crores Due To Ottawa Pact

But Gains Only 3 Crores, Says Bhulabhai

Official Smokescreen Clouds Issue

End The Agreement To Secure Favourable Deal

BATTLE ROYAL IN ASSEMBLY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, March 26.

To-day's proceedings in the Assembly furnished a striking contrast to the turmoil of the last few days, over the Finance Bill. It was, however, obvious, this morning, the Commerce Member's feverish attempts to enlist the support of the Opposition leaders, for a Committee motion on the Ottawa Pact had signally failed. Amendments tabled by Sjts. Bhulabhai Desai, Jinnah and Mathradas Vissanji made the position clear that the House would accept nothing less than complete immediate denunciation of the Agreement.

LACK OF QUORUM

Standard of debate, to-day, was generally poor. So little was the interest evinced that when the House re-assembled after lunch, there was no quorum, and the division bell had to bring the required quota.

The Commerce Member, in commending the motion, took the line of least resistance. After giving a colourless history of the question, he tactfully tried to win sympathy of the House, by giving a categorical assurance that Government would accept the verdict of the House. His point was that the only way to examine properly the complex question of the trade Agreement was by appointing a Committee, but he did not disguise his view that the Ottawa Pact was of immense insurance value to Indian trade.

A CASE FOR GOVT.

The real case for Government was elaborated by Dr. Matthai, who, with considerable subtlety, sought to justify the Agreement and argued constant changes tariff arrangements would dislocate trade.

END THE AGREEMENT

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai rose to great rhetorical heights in his half-hour speech. With relentless precision, he exposed the naked reality of India's disadvantages. After attacking the official motion as indecisive and vacillating, he reminded the Government of the unanimity of commercial opinion, and declared that only by giving notice of termination could they bring about a better Agreement which was really beneficial to India.

Dr. Bannerji examined the question in great detail, applying the cold logic of economic tests, and pronounced the verdict that from every point of view the Pact had failed to serve India.

Seth Govindas and Matin Chaudhury also made useful contribution to the debate, while the only speakers to support the motion for Committee were Sjts. Gauba and Haroon.

WHAT LOBBY TALKS REVEAL

Lobby talks reveal that the official motion for a Committee has no chance of acceptance. Opinion favours both Messrs Desai's and Jinnah's amendments, but indications are that Mr. Jinnah's amendment will ultimately succeed.

NEW DELHI, March 26.

The debate on the much discussed Ottawa Agreement commenced in the Legislative Assembly, to-day, and attracted a very large number of visitors to the public galleries.

There being no questions, the House had an additional hour for the debate. The manner in which the members brought books and papers showed that both sides were armed to fight the issue by examining details. Sir Bryce Burt, of the Agricultural Council and Dr. Matthai, Director General of commercial intelligence, were sworn in, to give added strength to the Government side and enable them to participate in the debate, which is to last three days.

Sir Muhamed Zafrullah Khan's resolution and twelve amendments thereto were on the order paper. Sir Muhamed moved: "That in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, referred to in the resolution adopted by this Assembly on sixth December 1932, a committee of this Assembly be constituted to examine the working of the trade agreement concluded at Ottawa on the 20th August 1932 between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India, and to report to the House thereon."

PARTY LEADERS' AMENDMENTS.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, leader of the Independent Party, has given notice of an amendment to substitute the Commerce Member's motion for the appointment of a Committee to examine the working of the Ottawa Agreement by the following:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the Ottawa Agreement dated August 28, 1932 be terminated without delay and notice of denunciation given in terms of Article XIV thereof.

"This Assembly further recommends that the Government of India should immediately examine the trend of the trade of India with various other important countries and the United Kingdom and investigate the possibility of entering into such bilateral trade treaties with them whenever and wherever possible to bring about an expansion of the export trade of India in those markets and submit such treaty or treaties for the approval of this Assembly."

CONGRESS PARTY AMENDMENT

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, has given notice of the following substitute:—

"That Government of India do give notice under Article XIV of the Agreement concluded at Ottawa between His Majesty's Government and Government of India on August 28, 1932, that the Agreement is terminated on the date six months from the date of Notice."—

Sir M. Zafrullah Khan announced that Government would accept the verdict of the Assembly on the Ottawa Agreement, but pleaded that in view of the wide range of the Indian trade involved, and the complexity of the issue, the best method of giving the judgment was to have the matter examined by a committee, which procedure the House had previous-

(Continued on page 7.)

PENTANGULAR PROPOSAL

De'Mellow Disappointed At Quadrangular Committee's Reply

NEW DELHI, March 26.

The decision of the Bombay Quadrangular Committee not to disturb the present constitution of the tournament by introducing a fifth side—The Rest—composed of the communities not already represented is looked upon with dismay in cricket circles and has been the topic of conversation here with the teams from Bombay the Punjab and Madras competing for the Cricket Championship of India. Efforts to find adequate representation for Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Jews, among whom there are good cricketers, have been made for at least five years and very recently for the Jubilee Tournament in Delhi. Mr. A. S. De'Mello placed this position before His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal and Messrs. Richards and D'Avoine of Bombay and Mr. Harris of Karachi were included in the Bhipal Eleven in the tournament. As the results showed they gave very good account themselves.

DISAPPOINTING REPLY.

In an interview this morning Mr. A. S. D'Mello who had written to the Quadrangular Committee in the matter and has only this morning received a reply informs the "Associated Press" that he is very disappointed with the reply. As a result of his conversations with the members of the Gymkhana of Bombay he had felt that a request made by him would receive the sympathy of the Quadrangular Committee. He added that in making the request he had no desire watsoever in encroaching upon the privileges of the Quadrangular Committee. On the contrary it was the acknowledgement of the fact that the annual cricket festival in Bombay is the premier cricket programme in the country and he, there felt that unless other communities, such as Christians, Anglo-Indians and Jews, took part in the tournament their chance of inclusion in matches in itineraries of foreign tours in India and outside India were very remote.

HIS LAST RESORT.

Mr. De'Mello stated he would very shortly be in Bombay and would then make a further effort in the matter. If feeling there is that the Pentangular, which will entail 13 days' cricket, will be too long, then he will appeal to the European Gymkhana to view the position sympathetically and agree to the fourth side being the Rest, the control and selection of this side to rest entirely with Bomay Gymkhana. Such a side will give excellent account of itself and will be an added attraction to the cricket public and will no doubt swell the gates as well.—A. P.

Eden Will Not Go Back On British Signature

Britain Is Guarantor, Not Arbiter, Of Definite Commitments

Will Secure Agreement On Receipt Of Germany's Constructive Proposals

LONDON, March 26.

The House of Commons was crowded with members and diplomats when Mr. Eden made his promised statement on foreign affairs. He intimated that his speech was not addressed abroad, but to the people of Britain the permanent demilitarisation of the Rhineland stipulated in the Versailles Treaty was the most important element in inducing the French to forego separation of the Rhineland from Germany. The demilitarised zone figured in the original demand by Germany, who had initiated conversations leading to the Locarno Treaty. Germany referred to the dictate of Versailles, but no one ever heard of the dictate of Locarno (?) If Germany wished to modify the Locarno Pact, negotiations were open to her. The German claim that the Franco-Soviet Pact was inconsistent with Locarno ought to be settled by methods stated in the Treaty. If The Hague Court were unsuitable the Franco-German Arbitration Treaty expressly provided that even legal questions could be submitted to the Permanent Conciliation Commission. Even those in Britain who thought Germany had a strong case deprecated the fact that she had chosen to present it by force and not by reason. Britons were not arbiters, but guarantors with definite commitments.

Mr. Eden read Article 4 of the Locarno Agreement and added: "I am not prepared to be the first British Foreign Secretary to go back on the British signature." (Loud Cheers.)

BRITISH OBJECTIVE.

The British objective was to seek a peaceful agreed solution. France said that if withdrawal could not otherwise be arranged it must be brought about by progressive pressure, beginning with financial and economic sanctions. They did not take that view. They thought that it was their imperative duty to seek to restore confidence by negotiations. After many days' anxious and even critical negotiation the White Paper proposals were produced. If an international force were the difficulty and Germany had some other constructive proposals to replace it, we would be quite ready to approach other Powers and try to secure an agreement thereon. Without constructive contribution from Germany the task of starting negotiations would be almost impossible.

Mr. Eden distinguished between the Staff conversation mentioned in the White Paper and those better 1914. The question at issue was whether they were prepared to make arrangements to fulfil their obligations, should the need arise.

VITAL TO BRITAIN.

Attacking the argument that Britain wished to avoid all European entanglements, Mr. Eden declared that it was vital to the interests of Britain that the integrity of France and Belgium should be maintained and no hostile force should cross their frontiers. The General Staff conversations only applied in case of unprovoked aggression. He hoped this would never arise, but he was confident they were much less likely to arise if he, should make the position quite clear. He did not regret the proposals in the White Paper. Circumstances were as grave as any since the war. Few people in Britain realised the significance of the demilitarised zone to certain parties in Europe. The White Paper allayed the immediate fears of steps being taken which might lead to war. When the war danger was weighed against the White Paper, he was convinced their agreement to the document was worth while.

NOT ENOUGH.

They attached the utmost importance to the new negotiations, but if they were to reach that phase there must be contribution by the Germans. Hitherto none had been forthcoming except Herr Hitler's undertaking not to increase the number of troops in Rhineland. That was not enough. If Germany would undertake not to fortify the Rhineland during the negotiation, that would be something; but he was informed it was impossible that Germany would give even that undertaking. The proposals which Herr Hitler was making next week would be received with an open mind and a deep desire to make the best use of them.

WORD TO FRANCE.

They were only beginning the period of critical international negotiations. They must persist for the search of peace on enduring foundations. Britain was not bound by the divergent policies between France and Germany. To France he would like to say that they were unable to ensure peace upless France was ready to approach with an open mind problems separating her from Germany. He would like to say to Germany "how can we enter into negotiations with the prospect of success unless you are prepared to do something to allay anxieties in Europe which you created."—Reuter.

NO ENTANGLING ALLIANCES

Exchange Of Letters Between Britain And America On Naval Treaty

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 26.

While prompt ratification of the London Naval Treaty is desired, its submission to the Congress may be postponed until the next session if it appears that there is a prospect of a lengthy debate, as an early adjournment of the Congress is desired.

Meanwhile, the State Department has taken steps to dispel the Senate fears of entangling alliances which may be arisen as a result of exchanges of letters between Mr. Eden and Mr. Norman Davis, giving mutual assurances that there will be no Anglo-American competitive building. The officials emphatically declare that the exchange of letters does not constitute in any sense an alliance.

It is unofficially reported that further diplomatic conversations are envisaged between the United States, Britain and Japan, concerning the Pacific Non-Fortification Agreement.

GRAND RALLY OF VOLUNTEERS

LUCKNOW, March 26.

A grand rally of the Congress volunteers who are undergoing training in Montinagar was held this morning in the presence of several prominent Congressmen including Dr. Murarilal, General Secretary of the Reception Committee.

Mr. Sampurnanand, Socialist Congress leader of Benares, has been appointed the General-Officer-Commanding the Volunteer Corps. He took for the first time the salute at march past of volunteers this morning.

Another grand rally of volunteers including men and women will be held on April 2 prior to the Congress session.—United Press.

Volunteers' Camp

LUCKNOW, March 26.

The volunteers camps are already constructed and those who are receiving training as volunteers have been accommodated there. Dr. Hardikar with his staff is busy recruiting more volunteers. He recently paid a visit to Cawnpore and about 500 volunteers are expected from that district.—United Press.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 26

The "Queen Mary" carried out the engine tests off the Isle of Arran, and returned to the anchorage in Firth Clyde yesterday evening. After remaining in sea for eleven hours, she sailed early morning to Southampton, where she is expected tomorrow.

Mr. Hooseinally Rahimtoola (left) the new President of the Bombay Legislative Council and Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, who retired to accept a Ministerial Office.

WRECK NEW CONSTITUTION

Andhra Anti-Constitution Conference Votes Against Acceptance Offices

BEZWADA, March 25.

Resolutions advising Congressmen not to accept office and rejecting the New Constitution were passed by the Andhra Anti-Ministerialist Conference which met today, Srimati Kamaladevi Presiding.

The Conference urged the Lucknow Congress to decide that where the Congress commanded a majority they should follow the policy of obstruction and wreck the Constitution and force the Governors to rule by ordinance.—A.P.

MAHATMA TO ATTEND CONGRESS SESSION

ALLAHABAD, March 26.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived at Allahabad from Delhi this morning.

The "United Press" representative who met him at the station was told by Pundit Jawaharlal that he would go to Lucknow on 28th instant, when Mahatma Gandhi will open the Exhibition there. Further questioned he said that Gandhiji would come to Allahabad to open the Hindi Literary Museum on April 5. Regarding Mahatmaji's attending the Lucknow Session, Punditji said that he might, in all probability, do so. He would not travel to Lucknow with Pundit Jawaharlal.—United Press.

Lahore.—The Punjab Legislative Council, on Thursday, unanimously passed a non-official resolution recommending to the Government to convey to the Government of India that in view of the prevailing low prices import duty on wheat be raised to Rs. 2 per cwt.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE TRIAL

LONDON, March 26.

Cambridge rowed satisfactorily the full course of trial, on floodtide, in 18 minutes 48 seconds. The stroke averaged 35. The race was finished with a burst of forty.—Reuter.

LAST RESPECTS TO VENIZELOS' REMAINS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ATHENS, March 26.

Huge crowds lined the banks of the Corinth Canal, as the remains of M. Venizelos were conveyed in a destroyer, "en route" to Crete. Weeping women cast flowers into the sea as the destroyer passed. Government have ordered tomorrow to be observed as a day of national mourning. All normal activities will be suspended.

RECEPTION TO LORD LINLITHGOW

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 26.

Lord Linlithgow was in happy mood at reception given in his honour by the East India Association. He regretted the unavoidable absence of Sir Samuel Hoare as he had meant to express publicly his admiration as an old colleague for Sir S. Hoare's work in connection with the Select Committee with which, he said, Sir S. Hoare's name would for evermore be honourably linked. He concluded by thanking all good friends here, and in India, for the kind way in which his appointment had been received and for the encouragement given to him and for the promise by a number of them at least, that they would do utmost to assist him in carrying the great task he was going out to undertake to a successful conclusion.

ELABORATION OF HITLER'S PROPOSALS UNNECESSARY

Baldwin's Advice To Herr Von Ribbentrop

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 26.

Herr Von Ribbentrop had a 90-minute conversation with Mr. Stanley Baldwin, at which, it is believed Mr. Baldwin reinforced Mr. Anthony Eden's yesterday's appeal that the German reply should concern suggestions for bridging the Franco-German gap, so as to enable a start with negotiations rather than further elaboration of Herr Hitler's peace proposals.

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Minimum Re. 1.

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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted handsome and educated bride for a young Sunni Mahomedan M.B.B.S. with private practice of Rs. 500 p.m. Correspondence strictly confidential. Communicate with Box No. 5818. "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted M.B.B.S. or L.M. & S. Gent Doctor, Salary 100|125 free quarters. Apply Box No. 5817, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Maternity trained and experienced nurse. Apply to Dr. Miss Lilabai A. Pradhan, Ramabai Maternity Hospital, 287, Usha Bhuwan, Sir Bhalchandra Road, G.I.P. Rly., Matunga. (5813).

Wanted a Muslim Graduate for the post of Head Master of Railway Mahomedan School, Ganeshpeta, Hubli, on a starting salary of Rs. 45 p.m. English to be taught through the medium of Hindustani. The application along with copies of certificates should be sent to the undersigned. Apply to the Chairman, Railway Mahomedan School, Ganeshpeta, Hubli, Dist. Dharwar. (5826).

Wanted an experienced confectioner & boiler on modern lines able to manufacture Longenge. Boiler goods, Satinette goods. Bub-buns, Jujubs and other sweets on an English Plant 1 ton capacity vacuum pan system. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms expected to Box No. 5806, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Governesses middle-aged knowing English well and little Hindi to take charge of Indian children up to seven years. Pay according to qualifications up to Rs. 50, Boarding and Lodging free. Apply Box No. 5784, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Rooms, Office, Godown in Mahabir Building, 71C-79 Homji Street, Fort, Bombay. (5828).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—An Influential and Capable Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency on lucrative terms by the Golden Eagle Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore. Directorate include M.L. Pasricha, Esqr., C.I.E., Retired Post Master General, Bengal (Chairman); Sir Mirza Zafar Ali, Kt., K.B., Retired Judge, High Court, Lahore; Sir Sayyed Mohd. Mehr Shah, Kt., M.L.A. Only experienced persons possessing business introducing ability and organising capacity need apply to Post Box No. 225, Lahore. (2688).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

For Sale—Broughtons Letters written in Mahratta Camp, 10 fine coloured engravings 1813 Rs. 30; Indian Antiquary Vols. 1-42 (Price on request). Apply Box No. 5827, "Bombay Chronicle."

Publication—World's War Lords and Statesmen. Price Annas four. By Doctor Kaku. M. Hiranandani, Hyd.—Sind. (5809).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Rs. 1,500 required against Insurance Policy of Rs. 2,000, repayable by monthly Rs. 100 instalments. Reply particulars to Box No 5815, "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Cotton Expert's Weekly Astrological report free on request. Write Regal Forecast, Post Box No. 34, Ahmedabad. (5820).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Golden opportunity for visitors Achhabal (Kashmir) Buildings tents climate water ideal. Troutshooting centre. Quiet resort. supplies arranged. Particulars from Manager, Malik Buildings, Achhabal. (5819).

Cashmere Tour, one month May-June, 1936, 2nd and 3rd Railway Accommodation, Rs. 325 and 225 respectively. Particulars from Erach Anklesaria, Sitaram Building, Princess Street. (5793)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Public Notices.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 136581 on the life of Gopikishan S|o Panna Lal, of Bikaner, Fruit Merchant, Quetta, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.
Bombay, 5th March, 1936.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
5823. Managers.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of March, 1936, at 5 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1935.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To re-elect the Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Parker as a Director, he having been appointed as a Director under Article 123.
5. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd March to the 2nd April, 1936, both days inclusive.
Dated this 25th day of February, 1936.
By order of the Board of Directors,
P. V. R. IYER,
Acting Secretary.
2863

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT AT BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Insolvency No. 520 of 1935.

RAICHAND MOTICHAND & CO., carrying on business at Mumbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay: Insolvents.

MATHURADAS VISHRAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay: ..... Petitioning Creditor.

To,
All creditors who desire to oppose the amalgamation of the Insolvency Nos. 520 and 524 of 1935.

TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved before His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia, Commissioner in Insolvency on the 7th day of April, 1936, at 11 O'Clock in the forenoon (S.T.) or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, by Counsel on the part of the Petitioner abovenamed for an Order that the Order of Adjudication made in Insolvency No. 524 of 1935 in the Insolvency of Raichand Motichand (Choksey) be consolidated with the Order of adjudication made in this insolvency and that the assets of the two firms be administered as assets of one firm by the Official Assignee and, if necessary, for an Order that an inquiry be held before the Court or the Official Assignee to ascertain whether the constitution of the said two businesses or firms in Insolvencies Nos. 520 and 524 of 1935 at the date of their respective adjudications was the same and, if not, whether the said two firms were reputed to be the same.
Dated this 23rd day of Mar., 1936.
(Sd.) MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the Petitioning Creditors.

Affidavit of Thakersey Makanji Mehta of the Petitioning Creditor, affirmed on the 20th day of March 1936, will be used in support of this Notice of Motion.
1879

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Certificate No. 66477 758103|117 58295|314 for one hundred Shares bearing distinctive Nos. 160708|742, 900387|396 to 9889|98, 762593|607 standing in the name of Jagannath Chimanlal is reported lost. All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same are requested to inform the Company within fifteen days from date, after which the Company will issue a duplicate Certificate for the said Shares.
LOCAL SECRETARY.
11, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 27-3-1936. 5825.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of Jatashankar Jaychandra Adilsha also known as Jatashankar Jayachand Adilsha, late of Bombay, a Government Pensioner Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Landlord, a widower. .. Deceased

(1) VISHWANATH PRABHURAM VAIDYA, described in the Will and Codicil as Vaidya Vishwanath Popatlal Prabhuram, (2) AMBALAL BULAKHIRAM JANI, described as Ambalal Bulakidas Jani, and (3) Bai JAMNABAI RAMJI GORANI, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing respectively at Cathedral Street, Khetwadi and Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, the first two being the two out of the four executors named in the Will and the last being the executrix named in the Codicil of the said deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 16th day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.). TAHIR ALI.

The 16th day of March, 1936.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

2585

PLAZA
TO-NIGHT: 6-30 & 9-45 P.M.
LAUREL & HARDY
IN 60 MINUTES' OF JOY
BONNIE SCOTLAND
—: TO-MORROW :—
MAURICE CHEVALIER
IN COMEDY DRAMA
FOLIES BERGERE
DE PARIS.

SUPER TAMIL TALKIE
GULE BAKAVALI
GULE BAKAVALI
WITH
T. P. RAJALAKSHMI
V. A. CHELLAPPA
At Your Favourite TALKIE
PLAZA
SUNDAY, 29th Mar: at 10-30 A.M.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Tel. No. 24927.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DADAR, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and in exercise of the power reserved to them under the Deed of Mortgage dated the 15th day of December, 1928, and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and Iyabhai Mahomedalli and Ors. of the other part and the Transfer of Mortgage dated the 9th day of January 1931 and made between the said Iyabhai Mahomedalli and Ors. of the one part and Manecklal Bhogilal Patel and Ors. of the second part and Kamalsey Dharamsey Parekh and Anr., of the third part and the Transfer of Mortgage dated 5th day of December, 1933 and made between the said Kamalsey Dharamsey Parekh and Anr., of the one part and Manecklal Bhogilal Patel of the second part and the Mortgagees of the third part and on account and at the risk of Manecklal Bhogilal Patel, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immovable property on SATURDAY, the 18th day of April 1936 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece of land of Foras Free-hold Tenure situate at Dadar Road, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 2965 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1|2004 and Cadastral Survey No. 87 of Dadar-Naigaum Division with the messuages, tenements, including the Studio standing thereon and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "F" Ward No. 529 (1) and (3), 529 (2) and 529 (4) and under Street Nos. 94 and 94A, 94B and 94C, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Dadar Road, on or towards the West by the G. I. P. Railway Line, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Rahimatbai, widow of Abdul Razak Haji Abdul Karim Patel and on or towards the South by the property of Bai Manibai Vasanji Khimji and which said premises are now in the possession and occupation of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mehta Laljee & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at Nos. 2-4, Oak Lane, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

LOCAL RAIN IN KASHMIR

POONA, March 26.

The western disturbance caused local rain in Kashmir, with a few lifht falls along the North-West Frontier and in the Punjab Hills. Somamarg reporting one and a half inches. A few light thundershowers are also reported by Bengal and Assam.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will occur locally in North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, East and North Punjab, and the West United Provinces, and thunder-showers will extend to East United Provinces Bengal, Orissa, Bombay and Deccan.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26-3-1936.
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 054 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.6 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.3 degrees.
Maximum temperature durnig 24 hours 87.1 degrees 0.4 (below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.2 degrees 0.5 (below normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 73 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq.) 4

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 26-3-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m.) Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches.
For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

The Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent. per annum.

SHIPPING NEWS
Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, March 26.

N. Y. Kaisha's S.S. Morioka Maru of 3096 Reg. tons, Capt. Y. Hamada, arrived from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong and Colombo with general cargo.

Lionel Edward's S.S. Tungsha of 3391 Reg. tons, Capt. H. Bonnis, arrived from Oslo via Copenhagen, Gothenburg, Hamburg, Aden and Karachi with general cargo

Lionel Edward's S.S. Lichtenfels of 4594 Reg. tons, Capt. F. Vorgt arrived from Karachi via Bedi Bunder and Bhavnagar with general cargo.

Ralli Bros.' S.S. Zannis L. Cambanis of 3263 Reg. tons Capt. E. Katsikis arrived from Genoa via Fort Said and Aden in ballast.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Chyebassa of 4022 Reg. tons, Capt. A C Miller, arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal and general

B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. Vita of 1954.88 Reg. tons, Capt. L. A. Baytagh, arrived from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, Port Okha and Porebunder with passengers and general cargo.

Scindia Steam N. Co.'s S.S. Jalapadma of 2326 Reg. tons, Capt. R. R. Memorry arrived from Calcutta via Galle, Colombo and Cochin with general cargo.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, March 26.

Graham's Trading Co.'s S.S. Tuscania of 10016 Reg. tons, Capt. W. B. Rome, sailed for Marseilles and Liverpool with passengers and general cargo.

O. S. Kaisha's Borneo Maru of 4252 Reg. tons, Capt. Y. Iwasaki, sailed for Kobe v.a Singapore, with local and same bottom cargo.

Ilii Bros' Greek S.S. Anna Bulgaries of 2865 Reg. tons, Capt. A. Dinistris, sailed for Dakar via Karachi with local cargo.

LOADING.
Bombay, March 26.

The following steamers entered for loading on 26-3-36:—
S.S. Baroda (M. M. & Co.) for Persian Gulf Ports.
S.S. Barjora (M. M. & Co.) for Persian Gulf Ports.
S.S. Bhutan (M. M & Co.) for China and Japan Ports.
S.S. Mooltan (M. M. & Co.) for European and American Ports.
S.S. Vasna (M. M. & Co.) for Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.
S.S. Jalapadma (Sc. S. N. Co.) for Karachi.
S.S. British Justice (A. Ar. O. Co.) for Abadan.
S.S. Morioka Maru (N. Y. K.) for Karachi, Cutch Mandvi and China and Japan Ports.
S.S. Tarantia (G. T. Co.) for European Ports.
S.S. Zannis L. Cambonis (R. B.) for Hull and Dunkirk.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, March 26.

S.S. Roxburg for Port Said for Order:—20 bags groundnut oil cakes L Dreyfus & Co.
S.S. Lichtenfels for Gdynia:—165 bales cotton G K Kaisha.
For Antwerp:—1380 bags ground nut oil cakes H Rawji & Co.; 28 bales cotton waste oily C Jalram and Co.. 1600 packets myrabollams K Tricamji and Co; 4195 bags groundnut oil cakes A Omerbhoy; 70 bales cotton waste clean M Narottamdas and Co. 75 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 139 bales wool E Mavji and Co; 808 bags linseed Amin and Sons; 220 bales cotton K Devchand and Co; 330 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1270 bales cotton Ralli Bros
For Bremen:—517 bales cotton K Dewchand and Co; 1283 bales cotton Volkart Bros.
For Gothenburg:—53 bales cotton waste oily C Jairam and Co.
For Oslo:—1131 bags ground nut oil cakes Swastik Oil Mills.
For Salonica:—100 bales cotton K Dewchand and Co.
For Hamburg:—2000 packets myrabollams C Mehta and Co; 25 bales cotton waste oily C Jairam and Co; 25 bales cotton fly clean M Narotamdas and Co.; 233 bags gum S Khetsey and Co; 749 bags gum D Mawji and Co; 365 bags cotton fly L O Vora; 120 bags groundnut oil cakes L Dreyfus and Co.
For Iotterdam:—106 bales cotton V Bros; 173 bales cotton Bombay Co. Ltd.
For Ghent:—415 bales cotton K Dewchand Co; 110 bales cotton B Cursondas and Co.
For Pasages:—250 bales cotton Ralli Bros
S.S. Rawalpindi for London:—10 bales hides tanned M Esmail.
For Marseilles:—23 bales silk yarn W J Burrows.
S.S. City of Simla for Gdynia:—110 bales cotton N Nagsee & Co.
S.S. Comorin for Melbourne:—21 bales gat skins D Abraham & Sons.
For Lyttlenton via Melbourne:—15 bales cotton waste clean Shaw Wallace & Co.
S.S. Tarantia for Liverpool:—200 cwts buffalo horns A Gulamhussain and Co.
S.S. Borneo Maru for Kobe:—50 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton H Nansey & Co; 239 bales cotton Kotak & Co; 100 bales cotton G K Kaisha.
For Osaka:—50 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
S.S. Anna Bulgaris for Dakar for Order:—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
S.S. Ryufuku Maru for Kobe:—700 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 300 bales cotton N Manilal and Co; 200 bales cotton Chotani Bros; 560 bales cotton N Nagsee and Co; 10 bundles sandal wood toys K Kamruddin; 2500 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 400 bales cotton L Ramji; 300 bales cotton A Podar and Co; 1000 bales cotton Langley and Co; 400 bales cotton R Kanji and Co.
For Osaka:—1600 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 600 bales cotton Langley and Co.
For Moji:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha.
For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton Langley & Co.

IMPORTS
Bombay, March 26.

S.S. Strathmore, agents M M and Co., from London:—114 cases medicines; 57 cases fruit salt; 71 cases toilet goods; 10 cases glycerine; 188 packages spirit; 176 cases dry gin; 20 cases cyder; 90 cases beer; 10 cases ginger beer; 253 cases whisky; 95 cases wine; 34 kgs. sodium sulphate; 18 cases chocolates; 30 cases sweets; 16 cases sugar; 40 cases oats; 250 bags farina; 48 cases ovaltine; 30 cases stationery; 23 cases printing ink; 20 cases ply wood; 14 cases needles; 125 cases machinery; 15 cases iron bolt and nuts; 39 cases iron bolt and nuts; 42 cases elect. fans; 14 cases elect. lamps; 7 cases tools; 21 cases toys; 667 cases provisions; 38 cases vineger; 19 cases confectionery; 43 cases elect. goods; 14 cases electric ware; 30 cases drapery; 42 cases cigarettes; 36 cases books; 17 cases electric cables; 14 cases dental goods; 37 cases corks; 93 cases photo goods; 76 cases paper; 26 cases cycle parts; 551 pkgs. paint; 52 cases varnish; 563 bundles tyres and tubes; 398 pkgs. tyres and tubes; 29 drums linseed oil; 16 cases motors; 175 drums cements; 6721 p. sacks cements; 125 casks cement; 21 tusks ivory; 314 drums lub. oil; 40 pkgs. pitch; 64 cases duplicating machines; 127 kgs. aniline dyes; 27 cases envelopes; 1514 bars silver.
From Amsterdam and Rotterdam:—25 pkgs. cheese; 300 bags farina starch.
From Bordeaux:—615 cases sausages; 16 cases cond. meat.
From Copenhagen:—25 cases brandy; 9 cases wine.
From Aden:—58 bales skins.
S.S. Varsova, agents M M and Co., from Busrah:—36 bags sheep skins; 5832 bundles wet dates.
From Khoramshahr:—334 bags barley.
From Karachi:—5 drums lub. oil; 25 bags pistas; 64 bags almond kernels; 260 bags wheat; 323 bags wheat flour; 54 bales wool; 30 bags gram; 31 cases iron files; 205 bales cotton raw.

BHAVNAGAR CHIEF VISITS MAHALAXMI MILLS.

(From A Correspondent.)

H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar accompanied by H. H. The Maharani Saheb visited the Mahalaxmi Mills on Tuesday last at 10 a.m. Their Highnesses took a keen interest in the Mill Machinery and the various processes through which the cotton passes. Sheth Hargovandas Jivandas, J.P. Agent of the Mills, and Mr. Bhogilal Shah, the General Manager, conducted Their Highnesses. Their Highnesses spent nearly an hour and a quarter in the Mills.

Long-Distance 'Phone For Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) March 26.

Hyderabad is to be linked by long distance telephone to large cities in India. It is understood the Government have under consideration two alternative schemes of linking up Hyderabad either via Sholapur or Guntakal. The first scheme estimated to cost three lakhs, the alternative scheme seven and a half lakhs.

It is also learnt that the scheme provides for linking intermediate district towns on the grand trunk line later.

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A Page About Motoring & Aviation

"Governors" TO Control Speed

ew Automobile Invention In Vogue In America

he mechanical "governor"—a ll device placed on a motor icle to limit its speed—has ely come into use in America. new trucks and passenger s of New York City's Depart- nt of Sanitation will be equip- d with governors limiting their ed to twenty-five miles an while in New Jersey a ver who had lost his license speeding has won it back on ndition that he keep on his car governor holding it to not more an forty miles an hour.

With efforts being redoubled to duce the automobile accident l, the use of speed-limiting de- es is watched with growing in- est.

The idea of controlling speed mechanical devices on cars is new. For many years every or truck fleet in the country equipped its vehicles with e mechanisms and some of largest bus lines also employ n controls.

governor on a motor vehicle vents the car from being en at a higher speed than a determined maximum. This imum is generally set at ty to thirty-five miles an hour trucks and at fifty or fifty-two s an hour for buses.

Different Types

here are a great many types overnors on the market, but aps the most common is one regulates the flow of gasoline the carburetor. In this way re-determined engine speed ot be exceeded. The other r type of control acts upon transmission as distinct from motor, keeping down the d of the car itself.

vocates of mechanical speed rol, led by Charles A. Har- New York State Commis- r of Motor Vehicles, point to safety record of commercial les as compared with the nger-car record. They argue speed is a concomitant of aps as high as 75 per cent. of us highway accidents and cutting down the speed d reduce the number or at the gravity of many mis- But it would be extremely ult and expensive to enforce afe" speed limit for all cars.

Opponents Of Idea

ponents—among them most he automobile manufacturers ntradict all these points and p other objections to the loyment of controlling me- isms on cars. The compara- better safety record of com- ial vehicles is attributed to more skillful drivers, r equipment and safer main- nce of the vehicles with fre- t inspections. While speed s into many accidents, of these occur at rates of than fifty miles an hour— which is would be imprac- le to set the suggested gov- g devices.

ain, some argue, installation ese devices would make it y dangerous to pass on the especially when a burst of is required. It would not add to the cost of motoring, said, but lead to numerous

(Continued in column 2.)

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BUILT IN THE BACK YARD

"Flying Wog" Challenges Superiority Of "Flying Flea"

Claiming that their small aeroplane the "Flying Wog" built in a backyard in Box Hill, Melbourne, is superior to the "Flying Flea," Messrs. Harold and Henry Rudd and Horace Roberts intend testing it shortly with a flight to Sydney and back. The aeroplane measures 11ft. 6in. from propeller to tail and the front and rear wings are 19ft. 6in. and 11ft. 6in. in width respectively. It is fitted with a 48 h.p. Blackburn Thrush engine and is capable of flying at 75 miles p.h. The builders claim that its landing speed is only 18 miles p.h. and that it can take off in fifty yards. The machine has already undergone a successful test flight.

Two well-known Australian airmen, H. F. Broadbent and J. Melrose will soon be in the air in their own 'planes. Broadbent has ordered from England a Leopard Moth to be delivered this month, and Melrose intends going to England to fly out a new type, a Heston Phoenix 4-5 passenger craft of unusual design with which he will probably start an air taxi service in Adelaide. Broadbent has been granted a special registration letter VH-AHB. The last two representing his initials, a privilege granted only to a few distinguished fliers.

"FLYING FLEA"

Known As "Skylouse" In France, It Gains Popularity In England

The craze of the flying flea, the "skylouse," as it is called in France, land of its origin, and in the United States, continues to grow in Great Britain. Six hundred of these little planes with movable top wing are being built, it is estimated, in the United Kingdom, and a concourse of them is planned for the August bank holiday at Ramsgate. Engines for them are now being produced by three firms in England. There are now proposals for the formation of eighteen flying clubs for the use of these aircraft, the prototype of which was designed by M. Mignet.

AIR TRAFFIC ACROSS THE NORTH-ATLANTIC

In all countries plans are increasing for air-services across the North-Atlantic, which, on account of the frequent bad weather entail considerable difficulties. A German commission consisting of representatives of the Air Ministry, Post Ministry, and the Lufthansa, is leaving for Washington to conduct negotiations concerning a regular air-service across the North-Atlantic. The Lufthansa, as well as the American and French aerial transport companies, has been studying for a long time the question of such a service and intends to start trial flights in the not too distant future. At the moment the Zeppelin is not being considered in the first line, contrary to general expectation, because the air-ship would have to make long detours to avoid bad weather, and thus may perhaps not gain sufficient time in comparison to the fastest liners. Planes working with floating bases, such as have been used for two years in the South Atlantic, are better suitable for this work. This combination ensures greater speed and more independence of weather conditions.

(Continued From Col. 1)

frauds. And it is also argued that it would not curtail the driver who goes "too fast for conditions"—for instance, as driving at thirty miles (a legal speed) on an icy pavement or through a street full of children.

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German Villages Take To Gliding

Aerial Sport To Be Reich's Special Feature In Olympic Games

(By A Special Correspondent).

Thick, damp clouds hid the Wasserkuppe from view. The well-known "Knofe," as the gliding pilots have named this weather so characteristic of the bald peak of the Ithoen Mountains, had set in at the end of July, just in time for the annual gliding competitions. In spite of the unfriendly weather, however, all was bustling activity, in the old as well as the new halls. There was scarcely space enough to accommodate the gliders and their crew, which were constantly arriving.

INITIAL APATHY.

There was no sign of life here on this thousand metre high peak between the Vogelsberg and Thuringian Forest when the Frankfort civil engineer, Oskar Ursinius, fifteen years ago began to interest the German youth in gliding, but through constant application and unceasing work on the part of its advocates, gliding has developed to a high degree. The Wasserkuppe can truly be called the birthplace of gliding which has to-day become a national German sport, and the records achieved here have attracted the attention of the whole world.

THE GREAT DAY.

This sport has become so popular in Germany and has gained so many enthusiasts that only the best fliers and best machines could be admitted to the Wasserkuppe competitions this summer. Elimination gliding competitions were held in all sections of Germany, and the flier who attained honour of participating in the final event must have proved his ability in many preliminary competitions. As the great day was at hand, feverish last minute preparations were under way and weather reports were studied eagerly. When would the heavens become clear, and when could the first machine take off? St. Peter, however, again proved that the gliding pilots have always stood in his good graces, and on the first day blue, cloudless skies beckoned to the impatient, new machines waiting to be off.

SPECIAL EVENT IN OLYMPICS.

Germany has selected gliding as her special event in the programme of the Olympic Games, and many of the graceful new machines are already bearing the five Olympic rings. These machines sail 100, 200, 300 miles, distances which a half-generation ago were considered record performances for a motor aeroplane. Every day, whether in sun or wind these young aviators can be seen flying their planes in all directions, over cities and farming land. Recently one descended quite unexpectedly on the landing field at Karlsruhe, while his companion chose an entirely different direction and astonished the population by circling his motorless plane over the medieval Cologne Cathedral. Quietly, majestically, apparently independent of the direction of the wind and nature of the country-side, these large birds sail at will throughout Germany, even gliding over the different frontiers, and landing perhaps to-day in Czechoslovakia, to-morrow in Switzerland.

SPORT OF VILLAGES

Although only the best pilots and machines are allowed to participate in the Annual Rhoen Gliding Competitions, every town and village has its group of youthful fliers, all of whom combine to form the German Air Sport Federation. Whole villages have dedicated themselves to this new sport, and to-day it has advanced to the place where it is not limited to take-offs from hill tops, but is also carried on enthusiastically on flat plains. Instruction in the building of the machines is carried on in all the flier groups as well as in the schools and manual training courses, and it is with these home-made gliders that the records are established. These do not always progress smoothly, especially in the beginning, and there are many bumpy landings and wrecked machines, but the spirit is dauntless, and the work goes forward.

DEVELOPS COMRADESHIP.

The characterizing feature about the whole gliding sport and organization is the spirit of comradeship which it develops, and without which such a movement would be impossible. Before the first flight can be made a whole group must work together throughout an entire winter, or even longer. The son of the professor learns traditional handicrafts from the son of the craftsman, and he in turn learns to make technical calculations and plans such as are necessary to ensure safely and security in the sport. The handworker and scholar see that ultimate success depends on the mutual co-operation of both. In order that one may make a flight, ten to twenty others must help him, first by tugging the plane along flat stretches, then on slight slopes and so on in a slow and methodical manner until he is able to accomplish his first proud flight through the air. And although the competition is avid, one flies alone in the final contest and all the others help him. The quicker a machine is returned to the hill-top after a flight, the sooner a new trial can be made.

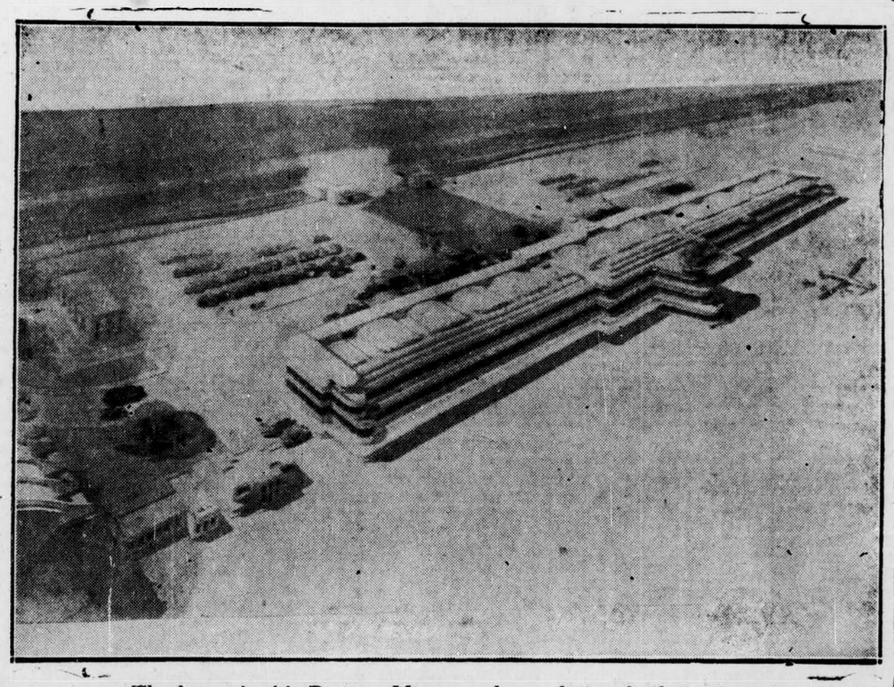
In scarcely more than a decade gliding has developed from an insignificant beginning to a truly national sport. With the solution and mastering of gliding a primaeval dream of man has been realized. The first and fundamental trials and experiments in gliding were made by Otto Lilienthal in 1891-96. His treatise, "The Bird Flight as a Basis for Flying," was the first scientific treatment of the subject of aviation, and it established the principles upon which motor aviation was developed. The first attempts to develop interest in gliding were made under the leadership of the Darmstady student, Hans Gutermuth, but were doomed to failure because the War came on and turned interest towards a rapid development of motor aviation. But after the War the idea of a motorless aeroplane was again taken up, and in 1920, Ursinus organized the first gliding competitions in the Rhoen Mountains. From this point the Rhoen Gliding Competitions have developed steadily year by year. The whole world was suddenly awakened to astonishment when the East Prussian school teacher, Ferdinand Schulz, established the first world record in gliding by remaining aloft fourteen hours in a simple plane he had built himself.

ELEMENTARY MACHINES

For training in the first principles of gliding special elementary machines have been developed, these being constructed by the groups themselves. With these machines it is possible to practice short glides—the starting point for regular gliding—on flat lands and independently of air currents. Though towing by regular aeroplanes and the newly developed automatic windless, regular flights can only be made from ordinary aviation fields. The machine is towed 400 to 500 metres until it is in the air, and then a clever pilot can rely upon thermal air currents and clouds to carry him great distances overland.

Through the juvenile group who expected to take up the sport later on, as well as the encouragement of model construction in the schools, enthusiasm for gliding is steadily growing, and in addition to the older gliding centres such as the Rhoen, new fields are being provided in Rossitten in East Prussia, in Grunau on the slopes of the Silesion mountains, and in many other localities. To-day every German city has its gliding club, all of which together form the German Air Sport Society, and on August 4th, 1936, this Society will demonstrate the progress it has made in its crowning exhibition at the Olympic Games.

Modern Airport



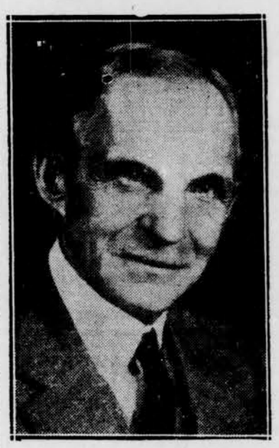
The latest in Air Ports. Many such are being built in America.

AUSTRALIA'S WONDER AIR WOMAN

Holds Rare Aeronautical Certificates

No other woman in the world holds the rare certificate for oxy-welding and metallurgical knowledge just gained by Miss May Bradford, the well-known Sydney airwoman. She already holds A and B pilot certificates and an aircraft engineer's certificate, Amy Johnson being the only other woman with this D certificate. Working in a man's overalls Bradford has been for four years in the workshops of De Havilland's Kingsford Smith Air Service and New England Airways at Mascot.

(Continued in Col. 7).



Henry Ford.

FORD PRODUCTION GOES UP

13,35,865 Units Turned Out In 1935

World production of Ford Cars and Trucks in 1935 totalled 13,35,865 units, it was announced recently by the home offices of the Ford Motor Company. This compares with world production of 8,55,037 units in 1934, a gain of more than 56 per cent. Production of Ford units in the United States and Canada in 1935 totalled 12,72,885 units, a gain of 5,57,447, or more than 77 per cent over the 7,15,433 units produced in 1934. The announcement recalled the prediction made by Henry Ford more than a year ago that Ford would produce "better than a million" units in 1935.

SAFETY GLASS PLANT.

Construction of a continuous glass melting furnace has begun in the Safety Glass Factory at the Rouge Plant. The furnace will cost in the neighbourhood of Rs. 13,85,000 and will increase the capacity of the Plant from 75,000 to 2,00,000 square feet of rough plate glass per day. This is the last major equipment order in the glass factory enlargement, which has been in progress since last March at an estimated total cost of Rs. 83,10,000.

For several months, installation of a glass grinding and polishing line has been going on. The existing furnace is similar to the one formerly in use at Highland Park Plant where plate glass was made for the first time in the world by the continuous process. The Rouge Glass Plant has been rolling rough plate glass to be ground and polished when machinery is installed. The stock of rough plate now is approximately 50,00,000 square feet.

The production capacity of the grinding line is more than double that of the existing furnace. The second furnace, which is expected to be in operation within, five months, will co-ordinate production of rough plate glass to finished safety glass. When grinding line goes into production, the present employment of 1,100 men in the Glass Factory will be increased to possibly 2,000 men. The new equipment will be able to provide safety glass for most of the vehicles produced in the Ford and Lincoln Plants.

London's NEW Air Port

Developments At Heston

Trees show their age by adding rings to their girth, small in lean times and large in fruitful years. Seven years have left their mark upon the Heston tree, and the latest is the greatest, 1935 has seen the Airport's most important building enterprise, extensions and developments.

The growth of airline operation made it necessary early in the year to provide full airport control, wireless communication and improved passenger-handling facilities. The control system, which came into force on 15th April, was initially handled by Airwork Limited. Vesting this sort of authority in a private enterprise was, however, clearly not an ideal permanent arrangement, and on 11th November traffic control was assumed by the Air Ministry, centralising under one authority the traffic of London's two leading airports.

Wireless communication and direction-finding facilities, inaugurated at the same time, have been operated by the Air Ministry since their inception, and as many as 94 machines have been directed by wireless in the course of the busiest days. Airwork Limited is, however, itself responsible for the most outstanding wireless undertaking of the year, the installation, now in process, of the international Lorenz blind-landing system, which is intended eventually to effect the safe approach and landing of suitably-equipped aircraft in conditions of zero visibility. The Heston installation, the first of its kind in England, will be an important national step towards the airman's greatest danger—bad visibility.

The requirements of blind landing, in particular, have led to the extension of the landing area from 105 to 172 acres, a work which was put in hand in 1935 and which will eventually provide runways of from 1,015 yards to 1,315 yards in all directions.

Airline traffic demanded the construction of a large new hangar to house passenger aeroplanes, and the extension of the traffic hall, completed early in 1935, which involved the removal of the flying school offices to a new wing of the club house.

—I. N. A. Gazette.

(Continued From Col. 5)

She has been specially praised for her blind flying by the Civil Aviation Department and is one of the few women in Australia with commercial flying license, says Austral News. She did all the welding on planes fitted for the Mackay exploration expedition to Central Australia last year and the metal wings for the Australian plane which was half built for the Centenary air race. Her log book includes 247 flying hours.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Bombay's Luck In Cricket Championship

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

JAI'S ABSENCE FELT.

The long-delayed semi-final match between Bombay and Northern India in the All-India Cricket Championship Tournament for the Ranji Trophy was played off at Delhi at the beginning of this week. Bombay was really lucky to gain the verdict by the narrow margin of 12 runs. The Northern India players put up such a gallant fight in the second innings that they had almost snatched away the victory from the grip of their old rivals in the last year's final. Munilal, Ram Prakash and Mohamed Gulzar deserve great praise for their splendid efforts to carry their side through. In the absence of L. P. Jai, their brainy skipper, Bombay was very much handicapped in leadership. Homi Vajifdar in his usual over-anxiety to dismiss the opposing side had nearly lost the game.

GREAT BOWLING FEATS.

Although Bombay was fortunate in having the first lease of the wickets, they could not put up anything like a respectable total. Amir Elahi, the Indian Test match bowler, was in such deadly form that he ran through seven valuable wickets for 9 runs a piece. With the start of 86 for 2, Bombay was all out for 170.

Thanks to a devilish spell of bowling by Wadkar, Northern India was in a worse plight than their opponents. The Hindu Gymkhana bowler initiated his attack with 5 wickets for 11 runs. Was he allowed to continue, he might have routed the demoralised batsmen at the tail completely. This would have helped Bombay to secure a commanding lead in the first innings. But strange as it may seem, Vajifdar shifted him from his position of vantage and brought in Jamshedji in his place!

UNSPORTING TACTICS.

The Northern India batsmen were not slow in overcoming their nervousness thereafter. It was, however, left to Qamaruddin and Amir Elahi to raise the total from 88 for 8 to 139 for the ninth wicket. Both these batsmen were batting freely and might have raised their side's total to the opposite score. But Jamshedji brought about their separation in a manner which was far from sporting. While Vajifdar was arranging the field, Amir Elahi had gone out of the crease at the bowler's end. Jamshedji knocked off the bails promptly and appealed to the umpire. The latter had no other alternative than declare Amir run out. As might be expected, this caused great consternation among the spectators and players alike. Cricket-goers in Bombay will remember a similar incident during the Hindu-Parsi match in the last Quadrangular Tournament when K. Bose of Calcutta was sacked.

SOME BRIGHT BATTING.

Bombay fared much better in the second innings, chiefly due to the weak bowling and slack fielding of the Northerners. By scoring 223 they set Northern India the very difficult task of collecting 254 runs to win the match outright. At the end of the third day Jamshedji and Wadkar had captured five of their best wickets between them for a paltry 32 and made assurance doubly sure. But Munilal, Ram Prakash and Mohamed Gulzar took Bombay completely by surprise on the following day. They threw all caution to the winds and punished the Bombay Brigade of eight bowlers mercilessly. After raising the score to 135 Munilal fell a victim to little Baporia. Then Ram Prakash and Gulzar continued the good work and added 83 runs to the total. At this stage it seemed that Northern India had an excellent chance of winning the match But they lost because three of their batsmen; Ram Prakash, Gulzar and Amin Hussein, succumbed to the l.b.w. code one after the other. It was indeed a most exciting finish and every sympathy will be felt for Northern India's bad luck.

CHIEF PERFORMERS OF N. I.

For Northern India, Munilal (27 and 57), Ram Prakash (63), Gulzar (46) Qamaruddin (28) and Amir Elahi (32 and 10 not out) batted well. The opening pair, Vishwanath and Ashgar Latif, gave a fairly good start in both the innings. While Mubarak Ali captured three wickets in each innings, and Amir Elahi could not reproduce his devastating form of the first in the latter innings. When he bagged only 2 wickets for 84 runs Baqa Jilani of whom great things were expected failed in every department the game. He wore a pair of specs in batting like Vajifdar. and took 2 wickets for 63 runs in the whole match.

HOW BOMBAY PLAYERS SHOWED.

On the Bombay side, Hindlekar (21 and 13), Kadri (34 and 8), Vijay Merchant (31 and 49) Champak Mehta (20 and 35), Baporia (25 and 34) and Wadkar (9 and 35) wielded the willow fairly effectively. But Vajifdar, Khot, Patil and Divekar were not seen to any advantage. In fact the Bombay skipper was out duck-hunting on both occasions.

In bowling Wadkar was the most successful, bagging 6 and 4 wickets for 49 and 45 runs respectively. Jamshedji next claimed three in each innings for 30 and 69. Vajifdar bowled very steadily as usual, but had little luck. The others failed to create any impression whatsoever.

BOMBAY'S CHANCES AGAINST MADRAS.

Bombay now meets Madras in the final. On paper it seems Bombay has an excellent chance of winning the Championship again, by beating the Southern Presidency. I hope Vajifdar will lead his men with greater confidence and better judgment than he did against Northern India. Let us also hope that the players also would acquit themselves as creditably as they did on previous occasions.

NO LOSS OF JOBS

Nissar And Jilani Will Be Allowed To Go With Team To England

NEW DELHI, March 25

The Associated Press understands that Mohamed Nissar, the well-known Indian cricketer, is being appointed to a post on the Bengal and North-Western Railway. This, however will not interfere with his accompanying the Indian Cricket Team to England.

Baqua Jilani, it is understood, will shortly take up a Government appointment but it is expected that it will be possible for him to accompany the Indian Team to England.—A. P

INDIAN WINNERS OF £100 PRIZES

DUBLIN, March 25.

The following are the Indian winners of £100 in the Irish Hospital Sweepstakes Grand National Prizes:—

Shree Balazee, Post Office Bihariganj,

Rehman, Jackeria Musjid Street, Bombay,

Rose Village Naruali, Binda. Bihar,

Dicky, Karachi,

Khinkhin, Thonze, Burma,

Khandoba, 629 Bhudwar, Poona.

Three Fools, New Town, Madras.

Sally Bettern, Civil Lines, Bareilly, Chandi, India.

Seller, India.

Aung Mingala, Meiktila, Burma,

Bhatbhat, Garden Reach, Calcutta.

Macgin, Pyapon, Lower Burma.

Taraknath, Kancharapara, Bengal.

Durgamata, Khurut, Howrah.

—Reuter.

HINDU GYMKHANA SPORTS.

The annual sports of the Hindu Gymkhana (Bombay North) will be held on 28th, 29th and 31st March and 5th April Competitors are requested to refer to the programme put up on the notice board at the Gymkhana.

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Card Of Ten Events Provided For Penultimate Meeting

The following are the acceptances for the Fifth Day of the Bombay Spring Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race: 2-0 p. m.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE (Division I).

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W.A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1934, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Zenobia 9-1, Iraq Bahadur 9-1, Faust 8-10, Tair al Zaman 8-10, Up-to-Date 8-10, Quality 8-8, Young Bucknell 8-8, Tarick Beg 8-5, Stingaree 8-3, Jankiz Khan 8-2, Jamil al Hussun 8-2, Yaroob 8-0 and Taj Hilla 7-11.

2nd Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. (Division III).

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W.A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1934, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

High Flier 8-10, Suhama 8-10 Kassab 8-10, Faddak 8-10, Dark Horse 8-8, Sattam 8-6, Tofan Beg 8-4, Wafi Zobae 8-2, Search Light 8-2, New Hilla 8-2, Neptune 7-11 Radio 7-11 and Maavan 7-7.

3rd Race: 3-0 p.m.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1934, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under. 4 lbs.

Kummer 9-2, Kanz al Muluk 9-3, The Leader 9-0, Silver Star 8-10, Moon Spark 8-10, Mahmood Beg 8-10, King Ghazi 8-10, Atiyat Allan 8-10, Artighril 8-10, Zayad Pasha 8-5, Rathfan 8-4, Walk Over 8-0 and Bahar Neel 8-0.

4th Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE UPAVON PLATE

DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class III, landed before 1st July, 1935.

Kummer 9-0, Reform 9-0, Sun-Rose 8-12, Mushoor 8-7, Karim Beg 8-5, Fair Play 8-7, Amij 8-5, Homer 8-5, Prosperity 8-2, Lamington 8-2, High Flier 8-0, Darya Dil 7-11, Howell 7-11 and Sattam 7-7.

5th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE MOOLTAN PLATE

DISTANCE—7 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Recall 10-7, Her Ladyship 10-5, Honeysuckle 10-3, Honey Boy 9-5, Champagne 7-4, Savonette 9-3, Carnival 8-5, Cheer Up 8-2, Daftrum 7-7, Prose 7-7 and Savoy 7-4.

6th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE KOWEIT PLATE (Division I).

DISTANCE—7 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Pasha 9-2, Hazima 9-0, Yanoos 8-11, Happy King 8-10, Rustom 8-9, Imperial 8-8, Poppy Day 8-8, Shara'a al Jamil 8-4, Muhaisin 8-4, Desert Prince 7-12, The Knut 7-7 and Shiniar 7-4.

7th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE SOMERSET PLATE

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

World's Work 9-4, Picaro 9-3, Diomedol 8-12, Mad Hatter 8-, Miss Fisher 8-8, Honeysuckle 8, Mister Atkins 8-7, Maid at Arm 8-7, Gipsy Jack 8-4, Heritance 8-, Knight-Orb 7-11, Why 8-0 an Honey Boy 7-9.

8th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE LINGFIELD PARK PLATE

DISTANCE—1 MILE, 1 FURLONG

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second R 1,100; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Clas II.

The Nun 9-0, Dopatta 9-0, Bed socks 8-10, Himat 8-10, Trelawn 8-7, Raghubeer 8-5, Powder Bo 8-0 and Greek Glen 7-11.

9th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 2,250; Second R 600; Third Rs. 400.

A Handicap for Horses in Clas III.

Earlston 9-0, Otterburn 8- Maycock 8-13, Irish Broadcast 8-1 Solar Barn 8-8, Havana II 8- Brawl 8-8, Jackmore 8-6, Good B 8-5, Natbay 8-0 and Labarum 7-

10th Race: 6-30 p. m.

THE KOWEIT PLATE (Division II).

DISTANCE—7 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second R 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Clas II.

Iraq Gift 9-5, Danger 9-2, N Limit 9-0, Rushdi 8-11, Sunspo 8-9, Havana 8-8, Amirulmulk 8- Silver Jubilee 8-3, Dilawar 8- Money Order 8-0 Tariff 7-4, Vi kumar 7-10, Mahboobat Tariq 7 and Mosul King 7-7.

The Nun Gives Smart Display

Tarick Beg And The Knut Make Improvement

(By Our Special Correspondent)

The following gallops were noted in connection with Saturday's racing:—

THE NUN (Mendoza) put up a smart show in a mile gallop on the race track. She will be hard to beat.

GREEK GLEN (Hutchins) travelled a mile. Fair.

MR. PIP (Bullock) held WOOLWORTH (Blyth) and FAIR GREEK (Graham) in a mile trial on the race track. The first-named has made great improvement since his last success.

HIMAT (Graham) showed to advantage over 9 furlongs on the tan track. Needs strong handling.

MYRON (Riding Boy) beat POWDER BOY (Riding Boy) in a 7 furlongs gallop on the race track.

FEARLESS PRINCE (C. Hoyt) moved very freely over the mile course.

TRELAWNE (Blyth) gave an excellent display over 7 furlongs.

MAYCOCK (Bullock) triumphed over TERNLET (Blyth) in a 6 furlongs burst on the race track.

EARLSTON (Brace) beat MISTY DAWN (Riding Boy) over 7 furlongs on the tan. The former has improved.

JACKMORE (M. Hoyt) did pacework over the mile course. In great fettle.

MAD HATTER (Whiteside) pleased in a 6 furlongs dash.

LADY BRENDAN (Brace) was not extended in a 6 furlongs gallop with WHY (Little) on the tan track. Both finished resolutely.

MISS FISHER (Brace) impressed in a 6 furlongs gallop. Very fit.

DOPATTA (Hutchins) gave satisfaction over 7 furlongs. Should be noted.

IMPERIAL (Northmore) had WALK OVER (Brace) for company over a mile. The latter has improved greatly.

THE KNUT (Davison) beat ZOOLUM (Riding Boy) over 7 furlongs. The former has reached his best.

SHINIAR (Graham) moved well over 7 furlongs.

MOSUL KING (Graham) showed great dash in a 6 furlongs gallop. Make a note of him.

YANOOS (C. Hoyt) gave complete satisfaction over 7 furlongs.

SILVER STAR (Simmons) was sent 6 furlongs. Fit and well.

MAHMOOD BEG (B. McQuade) shaped well in a 6 furlongs test with HAZIMA (Riding Boy).

HIGH FLIER (S. Black) was seen to advantage over 6 furlongs.

TARICK BEG (Brace) displayed notable improvement when sent 6 furlongs.

YOUNG BUCKNELL (H. McQuade) gave satisfaction over 6 furlongs. Has recovered his form.

ARTIGHRIL (Riding Boy) covered 6 furlongs on the race track in pleasing style. May spring a surprise.

BEAUTAUR (Hutchins) proved superior to HER LADYSHIP (Spackman) over 6 furlongs.

RECALL (Hutchins) beat LABARUM (Little) in a 6 furlongs gallop.

MILK & HONEY (Graham) galloped 7 furlongs. Fair.

SAIF ANTAR (Riding Boy) outstayed DARYA DIL (Riding Boy) over a mile.

REFORM (Hutchins) gave a good account of himself over a mile. Very fit.

CHAMPAGNE (Riding Boy) and CATAPULT (Riding Boy) finished level over 6 furlongs.

The following have pleased in their track work:—

STAFF OFFICER, GOLDEN CROWN, YAROOB, SHIPPEA, JAI BHAWANI and MAHBOOBAT TARIQ.

ARRIVAL OF NEW SIND OFFICIALS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, March 25

In connection with the separation of Sind the latest arrivals in Karachi are Captain W. R. B. Peel, Private Secretary to the Governor and Captain R. A. Shebbeare A.D.C.

The latter belongs to the Guides Cavalry while another A.D.C. namely Mr. A. Salmon (Highland Light Infantry).

Mr. Kirpalani is also arriving shortly. Captains Peel and Shebbeare have taken up residence in the New Government House.

The Commissioner's office is a beehive of activity in preparation for separation on April 1.

GRAND NATIONAL WILL DRAW REFORD CROWD

Duel Between Golden Miller And Reynoldstown Interests Racegoers

LIVERPOOL, March 25.

The questions on everyone's lips are, will Golden Miller repeat his 1935 debacle in the Grand National or his smashing win of 1934, will Reynoldstown become the first horse since The Colonel in 1870 to, win the race in successive years.

The anticipated battle between Golden Miller and Reynoldstown is bringing a record crowd and it is impossible to get seats in trains and aeroplanes from London. So many backers have been welshed in previous years that the police are taking special precautions.

Policies have been taken at Lloyds to insure against Golden Miller winning. It is reported that one backer stands to win £500,000 if successful.

Owen Anthony, Golden Miller's trainer is very confident and so is the trainer of Reynoldstown. Others well-fancied include Avencer, Castle Irwell, Lazy Boot, Buckthorn and Keen Blade.—Reuter.

LATEST CALL OVER

The following is the Grand National Call over:—

4 to 1 against Golden Miller offered 9 to 2 taken and wanted.

7 to 1 Reynoldstown taken and offered.

9 to 1 Avenger offered, 10 to 1 taken.

100 to 7 Castle Irwell offered, 100 to 6 taken.

100 to 6 Keen Blade taken and offered.

20 to 1 Delaneige offered, 25 to 1 taken.

33 to 1 Blue Prince and Brienz taken and offered.—Reuter.

Requisition For Ahmedabad C. C. Meeting

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail.)

Prominent Congressmen of Ahmedabad have sent a requisition to the Local Congress Committee requesting to call a special general meeting of Congressmen of Ahmedabad to discuss and decide the issues before the Lucknow Congress in general and the issue office acceptance in particular. It is learnt that the signatories to the requisition have requested the president of the local Congress Committee to convene a meeting within a time limit of 8 days.

The Ellis Bridge Ward Committee resolved last night against office acceptance and calling upon the Congress to rally the forces round the Central slogan of Constituent Assembly, it being the only weapon to carry on a consistent fight against the reactionary Constitution.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used:—

GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m.), GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82 m.), GSE 11.83 Mc|s (25.29 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Geiger and his Orchestra, relayed from Claridge's Hotel, London.

7-50 p.m. "Under Big Ben." A talk by Howard Marshall.

8-5 p.m. Geiger and his Orchestra (cont'd).

8-20 p.m. The Grand National. Described in two parts as follows: by R. C. Lyle (from Messrs. Topham's private stand) for that part of the course on the grandstand side of Becher's and Valentine's Brooks, and by W. Hobbiss (from the Canal Turn) for the remainder of the course, including Becher's Brook, the Canal Turn, and Valentine's Brook Relayed from Aintree.

9-0 p.m. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.

9-30 p.m. "Peacock Paradise." An Indian motif, compiled from the works of Rabindranath Tagore, with music . Production by Douglas Moodie.

10-0 p.m. The News and Announcements.

10-20 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra; leader, A. Rossi; under the direction of Emilio Colombo. Relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.

1 p.m. Available market rates. European lunch-hour selections.

2 p.m. Selection of Indian music.

3 p.m. School Broadcasting.

3-45 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. Violin and Piano solos. Dinkarrao Amembal and G. A. Joshi.

7 p.m. Commercial News.

7-15 p.m. Recitations from Holy Quran. Moulvi Gulam Mohomed Kamar.

7-30 p.m. Violin and Piano solos. Dinkarrao Amembal and G. A. Joshi.

7-50 p.m. News in Hindi.

8-0 p.m. Quwalis, Ahmed Dilawar.

8-15 p.m. Grand National.

9-0 p.m. Gazals, Ahmed Dilawar.

9-30 p.m. News in English.

9-45 p.m. "A Day in the Life of a School Master", W. H. Hammond, Esq.

10 p.m. The Art Players. Directed by Josef Barthel.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.136 metres. 882 kc|s.

1 p.m. Indian Records.

2-15 p.m. Khalis Dhudh—Mr. Mumtaz Husain.

2-30 p.m. Close down.

6 p.m. B.S. Rawat Thumris and Bhajans.

6-30 p.m. Violin solo Puriya.

6-45 p.m. B.S. Rawat Ghazals.

7 p.m. Harmonium Purbi.

7-10 p.m. B.S. Rawat Geet.

7-30 p.m. Sihhat—Dr. M.A. Ansari.

7-45 p.m. Brij Bhushan Dhurpads.

8 p.m. Sitar Darbari.

8-10 p.m. Brij Bhushan Bhajan and Ghazals.

8-40 p.m. Jaltarang Aiman Kaliyan.

9 p.m. Brij Bhushan Ghazals.

9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.

9-30 p.m. News in English.

9-45 p.m. The exploration of some Indian Surveyors in the 17th Century, by Col. H.W. Wagstaff.

10 p.m. A Studio Concert.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s.

12-36 p.m. Time Signal. SB Musical Selections (Recorded) from the Studio.

12-51 p.m. Robert Pikler and his Hungarian Orchestra. SB Lunch Time Selections. Relayed from "Firpo's" Restaurant, Calcutta. (By kind permission of the Management). Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).

1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast by Nripen Chatterjee. "Stories from Kalidas."

2-36 p.m. Selections from Gramophone Records.

3-06 p.m. Time Signal. Close down.

5-06 p.m. Time Signal. Talk by Kamal Bose. (a) Letters and Riddles. (b) Famous Stories of the lands. (c) Things you can do at home.

5-51 p.m. Selected Items.

6-06 p.m. The Grand Hotel Orchestra. An Orchestral Programme relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel.

6-51 p.m. SB. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).

7-06 p.m. SB Indian Theatrical Night. Betar Natookay Dal presents (1) "Jiban Bima" or "The Life Insurance" By Sj. Birendra Krishna Bhadra. (2) "Manik-Jore" by Sj. Debendra Nath Bose. Under the direction of B. K. Bhadra.

10-06 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

ROTARIAN'S OPTIMISM

Mr. Virmani On International Goodwill

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, March 25.

Rambles on the Frontier formed the theme of an interesting lecture delivered by the Rev. R. T. Kerr, Seniar Chaplain, English Methodist Church, Lahore at the meeting of Amritsar Rotary Club, yesterday.

The speaker of the evening illustrated his lecture by magic lantern slides.

Mr. Satyapaul Virmani welcoming the guests commended the ideals of Rotary, the central principle of which he said was selfless service of mankind and fostering of international goodwill through mutual understanding.

Concluding the speaker visualised the prospect of Rotary growing into a mighty moral force influencing the conduct of its votaries and making a valuable contribution to human progress and happiness.

Mr. A. Macfarquhar, Deputy Commissioner presided.

Jawahar Leaves For Allahabad

NEW DELHI, March 25.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left this evening for Allahabad by the Parcel Express.—United Press.

WOMAN TO HANG

Echo Of Poisoning C Families In Lahore

LAHORE, (By Mail.

An echo of the mass poisoning Lahore in January 1935 in wh two persons—an old woman a her grand-son—died and about persons were saved by prompt m dical aid, was heard to-day at Lahore High Court when Chief Justice and Mr. Justice M roe confirmed sentence of de on a 35-year old Muslim wom named Murriam, wife of the C Surgeon of Kandhar.

The story for the prosecut was that accused Murriam companied by her children arri in Lahore on January 25 fr Afghanistan. The next day prepared some 'halwa,' mixed white powder in it and got it tributed through a disciple of uncle among some prominent M ilm families of Lahore with w she was on inimical terms. N than thirty persons who par the 'halwa' developed signs poison and two of them—an woman and her grandson—died while the others who were rus to the Mayo Hospital recover Following the confession of man who distributed the 'hal Murriam was arrested and tenced to death.—A.P.

Final Performances at
THE EXCELSIOR
At 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HURRY, OR YOU MIGHT BE TOO LATE TO SEE
"THE INFORMER"
THE MOST ASTOUNDING DRAMA THE SCREEN HAS EVER KNOWN
with
VICTOR McLAGLEN
And a brilliant cast.

THE REGAL
THE LAST DAY
at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JACK BUCHANAN
Fay Wray
And Other Favourites in the MUSICAL FARCE
"COME OUT OF THE PANTRY"
Funnier than "YES, MR. BROWN!" Snappier than "BREWSTER'S MILLIONS."
Also latest All-Colour MICKEY MOUSE.

FINAL PERFORMANCE!
CAPITOL
To-day at 6-30 p. m. only
RAGINI DEVI
(of INTERNATIONAL fame)

and HER COMPANY of
14 INDIAN DANCERS AND MUSICIANS 1
with
GOPINATH
(Gifted TRAVANCORE Dancer)
IN
TRADITIONAL INDIAN DANCES
(from MYTH and FESTIVAL)
PRICES: Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1|2 & As. 9.
To-day At 4 & 10 P. M.
PICTURE PROGRAMME
"ANGKOR"
1001 WILD ANIMAL THRILLS!
Usual Cinema Prices.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 5, 1992
Muslim: Mohurrum 3, 1354
Parsi: Meher 23, 1305
Hightide: 2-21 15-17
Lowtide: 8-32 21-13
Sunrise: 6h 38m
Sunset: 6h 51m

S. S. 'Comorin' with mails from London of the 17th instant due at 4-0 a.m.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

Saturday, March 28.

S. S. 'Mooltan' with English mails sails at 1-0 p.m.

Bombay Races: Spring Meeting, Fifth Day.

Sunday, March 29.

Journalists' Association 'At Home' to Sir Stanley Reed, 5-30 p.m.

Monday, March 30.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-10 p.m.

Tuesday, March 31.

Ram Navmi, Public Holiday. Banks closed.

Bombay Races: Spring Meeting, Last Day.

Wednesday, April 1.

Municipal Corporation 5-10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Angkor". Daily at 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"A Tale of Two Cities". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Devdas". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 1 0p.m.
EMPIRE—"Music Is Magic". Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"The Informer." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Ultimatum". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Deccan Queen." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
KOHINOOR—"Savitri." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Maid of the Mountain." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAXMI—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dil-ki-Pyas." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"One-Way Ticket." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Bonnie Scotland." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
REGAL—"Come out of the Pantry." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Snehlata." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Desirable." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Three Musketeers". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Soldier's Sweetheart." Time as usual.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway.
Timing At Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8-20	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 55
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 45	18 50
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	13 35	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 30	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 10	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway
Timing At Bombay Central.
Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-10-1935.

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 45	13 25
Delhi Express	6 10	22 00
Gujarat Mail	7 00	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 50	21 45
Frontier Mail	8 35	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 40	— —
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	22 15
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 19	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for passengers for Europe) 8 55

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received a copy of Sanchalit Vidarbha Panchang (Marathi Calendar) for Shake 1858 prepared by Pandit Kashinath Gopal Joshi Bhagurkar of Amraoti.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

In connection with Sree Rama Navami Utsavam, there will be a musical concert by the South Indian Education Society School Girls in the Samaj Hall at 9 p.m. to-day (Friday).

BHAGWAT SAPTAHA AT MADHAV BAUG

A Bhagwata Pravachana Saptaha by Shri Laxmanji Maharaj, of Shukadev Dham, Narmada, is arranged at Madhav Baug, commencing from to-day (Friday) and ending on 3rd April. The time of the Pravachana will be from 9 to 12-30 in the morning and from 2-30 to 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. 'Borneo Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 11 a.m. on Friday the 27th instant.

Parcels for Germany direct per s.s. 'Lichtenfels' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 1st April 1936.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the second of the series of seven "Vocational Lectures for Youths," entitled "Law as a career for Youths," will be delivered by Mr. Kenneth Mc.I. Kemp, Barat-Law, Advocate-General, at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on Monday (March 30), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Pacific Maru' left Sakito on March 24 and is due to arrive in Bombay on April 20 via usual ports.

Messrs Dollar Steamship Lines s. s. 'President Adams. Voy-40' left Singapore on the 24th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 2nd proximo and sail again on the 3rd proximo with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

DNYAN-PRASARAK MANDALI

A public lecture in English will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, by Mr. O. D. O'Sullivan, P. W. D., on "The Arch of Ctesiphon at Bagdad, built by King Khushru I of Ancient Iran." The lecture will be illustrated by the lantern. Commander R. G. McClement, R.I.N., will preside.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (BOMBAY NORTH)

The clinical meeting of the above Association will be held to-day (Friday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Lecture Hall of the Khan Bahadoor Haji Bachoo Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, Bombay, when Dr. Shridhar P. Oak, Ophthalmic Surgeon, will speak on and demonstrate cases of various stages of Trachoma. Dr. M. K. Sathe will preside.

'F' WARD CONGRESS OFFICIALS

The Jt. Hon. Secretary writes:—
The first meeting of the new Council of Management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee was held on Wednesday last at the Committee's Office. The following gentlemen were elected the office-bearers for the current year.

President: Mr. Jhinabhai P. Joshi.
Vice-President: Mr. S. B. Mhadeshwar.
Jt. Hon. Secretaries: Messrs. C. K. Narayanswami and L. V. Kondaye.
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. D. D. Wadia.

BHAGWAT SAPTAH

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala, Bhagwat Saptah ceremony will be performed by Sheth Vithaldass Nensey in memory of his late wife Shrimati Manekbai in aid of Sanskrit Pathshala at his residence Parwati Bhuvan Nehru Road, East Vile Parle, from Monday next the 30th March, 1936 Purna Huti ceremony will be performed on Sunday the 5th April, 1936 at 5 p.m.

TIME SCALE FOR MUNICIPAL WORKERS

The Honorary General Secretary of the Municipal Workers' Union, Bombay, writes: A few representatives of the workers along with the President of the Union had a long discussion and argument with the Mechanical Engineer and the Dy. City Engineer last week when the question of increment of a number of workers was presented for consideration and ultimately it was resolved that the principle of Time Scale should be accepted by the Municipality in the common interests of all the workers.

The Union has now requested the Municipal Commissioner to accept this principle. The Union has offered to evolve a scheme with a particular minimum and maximum.

GRANT TO AGRICULTURAL SHOW

Dahanu. By mail.

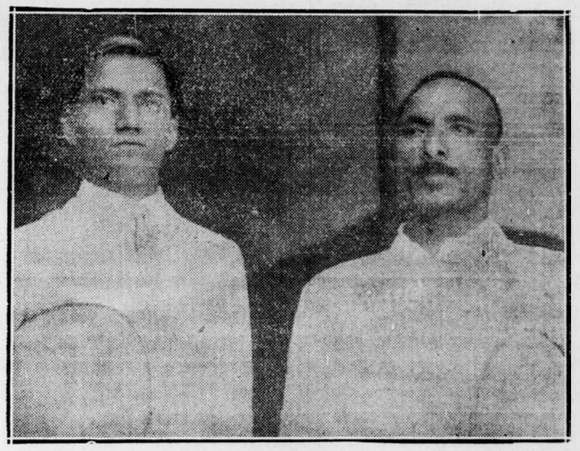
The Publicity Secretary writes:—
The president of the Committee for the Agricultural Show to be held in April at Mahaluxmi, a place of a big fair, informs that the Committee has received a grant of Rs. 1,000 from the Presidency Agricultural Show Funds—towards the expenses of the show. This substantial help has encouraged the Committee in extending the scope of work, and in setting apart a sum of Rs. 500 for awarding medals, prizes and certificates to successful competitors.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT APPOINTMENTS

His Excellency the Governor, with the concurrence of the Honourable Minister for Education, is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the 1st April 1936:

Mr. Mahomed Sidik Memon, B.A., S. T. C. D., Officiating Deputy Educational Inspector for Muhammadan Education, Hyderabad Division, to officiate as Principal, Training College for Men, Hyderabad, vice Khan Bahadur G. N. Kazi transferred.

Mr. I. Y. Suleman, B.A., B.T., on return from leave to officiate as Deputy Educational Inspector for Muhammadan Education, Hyderabad Division, vice Mr. M. S. Memon.



Mr. Shankar Chavan and Mr. Prabhakar Dhruv, two members of the Indian Himalayan Expedition who have arrived in Bombay to join the first party.

INDIAN HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION

Organizer Appeals For Equipment

Mr. V. B. Mehta, the organizer of the Indian Himalaya Expedition, informs us that two more members of his Expedition's first party have arrived in Bombay—namely, Mr. Shankarrao Chavan of Nagpur and Mr. Prabhakar Bidhru from Balasinor. The first party which will consist of Mr. Mehta, the leader, Messrs. Chavan, Bidhru and Bapasola will leave Bombay early in April for Ranikhet where they will make preliminary arrangements for the ascent. After a few weeks they will be joined by the second batch of expeditionists and then in May they will attempt, in succession, Pindari glacier, Nandakot and Nandadevi.

APPEAL FOR APPARATUS.

Mr. Mehta further informs us that the Expedition is sorely in need of the following apparatus and equipment necessary for high altitude mountaineering, and that they will be grateful if any gentleman or business firms will generously give any of them for use by the party. Things that they need are:

Aneroid barometer, Hand Marine Telescope, Binoculars, Thermos bottles, whistles, cameras, compasses, Torches, Stoves, Kerosene, Paraffin, Petrol mixture, Leather ruck sacks, and camp equipment.

Provisions required by the party are:

Biscuits, Butter, Ovaltine, Crystallised fruits, chocolate, Condensed milk, Cod Liver Oil, Quaker Oats, Honey, Cheese and Nuts.

Donations of any of these things from firms or individuals would be gratefully received by Mr. V. B. Mehta, leader, Indian Himalayan Expedition (Liberty Lodge, Ville Parle).

Bekar Kamkari Sangh

The Secretary writes:—
The annual general Body meeting of the Bekar Kamkari Sangh was held on Tuesday last with Mr. Salvi in the chair.

Mr. Potkar in submitting the report reviewed the growth of Bekar Kamkari Sangh.

During the course of the year more than 200 meetings were held and several handbills were published. Several demonstrations of the unemployed were organised, the most important of them being the one to the Municipal Corporation hall demanding free quarters for the Unemployed of Bombay.

After the adoption of the Annual Report, the accounts of the Sangh were passed, and the following Executive Committee was elected for the next year.

President:—Mr. Salvi. Vice Presidents:—Messrs M. R. Masani and Bhelose, General Secretary:—Mr. Khale. Secretaries:—Messrs Sharma and S. P. Patil, Treasurer Mr. R. Nanjundiah.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated

(Continued from Col. 7)

for the presidential gadi, and even ex-Minister Jadhav who was closetted with the Deputy President in the President's room found that he could not bring victory to Rao Bahadur Navle.

Government's Defeat

The visitors' galleries packed like tins of sardines, throbbed with excitement, and newspapermen waited impatiently for the return of the scrutineers. Presently the result of the first ballot was announced. Many expected that Mr. Husseinali would drop out, but it was Dr. Ambedkar who was eliminated. The Rao Bahadur's chances seemed to soar high, with 39 votes in the first round against Mr. Husseinali's 31. But, in the next moment, it became apparent that the hitherto small and insignificant Nationalist group consisting of 16 members, who had voted for Dr. Ambedkar 'en bloc' would back Mr. Rahimtoola, who would be able to secure some more votes out of the remaining 8, of the 24 polled by Dr. Ambedkar in the first instance. Excitement ran high. The Council bell rang calling members to vote. The Government Whips cracked feverishly, in the short interval between the first ballot and the second. Voting concluded, the scrutineers, Dr. Gilder and Mr. Prater, retired with the ballot-box to count the votes. They came back, the "Chairman" announced the result and the "Non-Brahmins" went off their colour. The unexpected had happened. The Government sustained a defeat and the "party" candidate was trounced. Mr. Jog, announced. "The Honourable Mr. Husseinali Mr. Rahimtoola,"—The rest was lost in thunderous applause. Such designation as "The Honourable" implied that he had been elected to the chair. When the applause died down, the tension in the air had eased. The members swarmed out of the House, and within a few minutes perfect calm prevailed.

Outside the lobbies hummed with joy and satisfaction because, the non-official members had the man of their choice as against the Government's nominee. And all groups had united in a way in a decidedly good cause and the hopes and expectations of every one of the intelligent followers of Council politics, were fulfilled.

J. D. PETIT'S GIFT FOR PARSI BOYS AND GIRLS

The Secretary to Mr. J. D. Petit writes:—

Mr. Jamshed, the youngest son of the late Sir Dinshaw Petit II Bart., has given in charities the sum of Rs. 11,000 to be used as under in the pious memory of his deceased father, whose third death anniversary falls to-day:—

Rs. 11,000 (in Government Papers) to the Management of the Bai Ratanbai Framji Dorabji Panday Parsee Girls High School, for utilising the interest income of this amount for admitting free poor Parsee Boys and Girls in the school and for the purchase of books for them.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

"Cama Day" was celebrated yesterday in the suburbs, when from the early hours of the morning until late in the evening fair volunteers, both old and young school girls, went about in the streets, highways and by-lanes selling beautiful badges in green and gold with a drawing of a lotus.

In a circular form were printed these letters "Cama Hospital Jubilee 1886—1936". For 50 years now this hospital has rendered most valuable and useful service. Dr. Miss Jhirad is the leader of that clever and active band of women workers, and their predecessors have made the Cama Hospital what it is to-day.

The suburbs were not far off in doing their part towards this hospital.....that's great..... well I think I would be doing a great wrong if I did not tell you all that Mrs. C. P. Blackwell is getting up a show on the 18th of April and that this show is going to give you more than your money's worth and, above all, you will be helping your well-known institution, the Cama Hospital.

THOSE SLOT-MACHINES.

Yesterday I had occasion to visit one of the restaurants in Bandra. It really gave me a surprise. There was a slot machine in practically every corner. I very soon became one of the keen spectators and what did I see? Not only the grown-ups but also youngsters at the board playing in deep earnestness, annas disappeared faster than one could have a cup of tea. Crowds increased in number each person trying his own philosophy but in most cases, to no avail.

I ask how long is this menace to last?

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

New Council President

The election of Mr. Husseinali M. Hahimtoola as the President of the Bombay Legislative Council, on Thursday, was unique in more ways than one. Himself belonging to no party, he was able to win the confidence of the Nationalist party, the politics of many of whose members are generally tinged with a mild shade of communalism, of the European group who had solidly supported him from the beginning, notwithstanding the uncertainties which faced him in the earlier stages, of the Muslim members some of whom were still fishing for a chance of having a deputy President if Rao Bahadur Navle was elected. as late as on Wednesday night, and other influential members in the House like Mr. S. D. Saklatvala and Dr. M. D. Gilder. That he had been able to pull these multiple forces not always acting in harmony inside the House, together in one common purpose, indicates the measure of confidence he enjoys among the non-official members. The so-called non-Brahmin group had to support their own party member and "party-discipline" barred their choice. As is already well-known the Government benches rallied to the support of the non-Brahmin party candidate, but found for once, perhaps, that the united non-official members could out-number the non-Brahmin group and the official bloc. It became obvious that Dr. Ambedkar could not get official support and it became equally oovious that Government would favour the candidate, who had such an influential backing as the Excise Minister. This was the atmosphere in which the Legislative Council rose on Wednesday evening. And Mr. Husseinali had thus a heavy task before him. Patiently and calmly he worked and gathered his forces and the Nationalist Party finally decided, that if Dr. Ambedkar were eliminated in the preliminary voting, the Party should vote solidly for Mr. Husseinali.

When the Council met on Thursday, no one could say, who would win, though many expected that official support would decide the issue. Actually it did not. The Nationalist Party, for long smarting under the insults and abuses heaped on them by the party a member of which had held the ministerial office, turned the tables against the party's nominee

(Continued in Col. 5)

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1936

REINVIGORATING THE CONGRESS

Though the Congress Working Committee which sat at Delhi for four days set out with the object of publishing immediately the more important draft resolutions to be placed before the Subjects Committee at Lucknow and has with that object published several important resolutions, it has not published any resolution on the most important subjects that engaged its attention for the best part of the session, namely, the Council policy of the Congress and the programme of work in the country. It has not come to any final decision on the question of offices, but it could well have formulated a programme of work in the country. Thus the commendable object of the Committee to give the public ample time for discussing important draft resolutions has been frustrated with regard to the most controversial subject requiring, for that very reason, the fullest consideratin by the public. It is to be hoped, however, that at least at Luckow the Working Committee will publish its drafft resolution on the subject as early before the meeting of the Subjects Committee as possible.

Work In The Country

That Congress leaders have in mind an extensive programme of work in the country is evident from the published draft resolution which states: "It is desirable to develop closer association between the masses and the Congress organisation so that they may take their full share in the shaping of the Congress policy and participate in its activities and so that the organisation might become ever more responsive to their needs and desire." In achieving this object a change in the programme alone is not enough. The very constitution of the Congress needs to be appropriately changed, to be even more broad-based than it is today. The draft resolution accordingly provides: "With a view to bring about closer co-operation with the organisations of peasants, workers and others which aim at the freedom of the Indian people and to make the Congress a joint front of all anti-imperialist elements in the country, this Congress appoints a Committee to suggest the revision of the constitution. The Committee shall report to the All-India Congress Committee by the end of June 1936 and its report shall then be circulated to the Provincial and District Congress Committees for opinion. The final recommendations of the All-India Congress Committee on this report shall be placed before the next session of the Congress." This elaborate procedure is suggested because, we understand, some radical alterations in the constitution have been suggested by many, such as the principle of functional representation and a vast extension of the number of primary members of the Congress with a franchise approximating universal suffrage so that the working of the Congress constitution itself may be a step towards convening a Constituent Assembly. It seems possible that the new constitution and some urgent questions will be considered at a special session of the Congress.

A New Spirit

Not the least important among the draft resolutions already published is that which deals with repression in the country. After pointing out the various ways in which the people's civil and personal liberties are suppressed by Government, the resolution states: "That at no period since the great revolt of 1857 has suppression of civil and personal liberties and repression of the Indian people which is a normal feature of the British Administration in India to-day has been so great as it is now." However, as the resolution itself recognizes, "this extraordinary suppression and repression are measures of the strength and success of India's struggle for freedom" and should accordingly be an added incentive to the people to carry on the struggle till independence is achieved. Altogether, a new spirit is evident in the resolutions to be considered by the Lucknow Congress, due, to no small extent, to the dynamic personality of its President-elect. The country may well look forward to great developments at the session. The Congress is bound to emerge from it thoroughly reinvigorated for the next phase of the struggle for freedom.

Is It A Challenge?

We do not wonder that both Lord Zetland and Lord Linlithgow felt, at the farewell dinner to the latter, humble before the stupendousness of the Imperialist task of governing this unfortunate country. Nor do we wonder that both used sanctimonious language to defame and insult India. Lord Zetland thought fit to declare that the "new constitutional relationship with Great Britain" was "consonant with the genius of her peoples (sic) and worthy of the annals of her long and variegated" history. His Lordship had evidently taken leave of all sense of proportion, otherwise he would not, notwithstanding his British Imperial patriotism, have made such a claim for a Government of India Act which is a mockery and caricature of freedom and of international justice.

Nor did Lord Linlithgow yield much to the Secretary of State in extolling, in a spirit of profound devotion—and unction—the virtues of that Act. It is common knowledge that no Indian accepts the "Reforms" which constitute the Act, that, indeed, every self-respecting Indian, whether extremist or moderate, resents the very underlying spirit of these "reforms." To praise them to the skies when they deserve to be buried deep, to credit them with precisely what they do not possess, to do all this in the face of Indian opposition is, indeed, to defame and defy India.

Lord Linlithgow, we know as well as he does, is coming out to India to enforce the new constitution by all possible methods. But his Lordship is tragically mistaken if he thinks that:—"A chapter is now opening in India fraught with possibilities far transcending in importance the issue of political evolution in the sub-continent. It is nothing less than an opportunity to effect a great and lasting contribution to the solution of one of the major problems of the world, an honourable and equitable adjustment of relations between the peoples of the West and the East." A chapter is now certainly opening in India, but it is not the chapter of subservient submission to the new constitution.

Object-Lesson For Muslims

We congratulate Mr. Hooseinally Rahimtoolah on his election as President of the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Hooseinally has been a member of the Council for several years. His work in the Council as well as in the Bombay Municipal Corporation has shown that he is one of the few members of these bodies who make a thorough study of the questions that come up for consideration and we have no doubt this characteristic of his will stand him in good stead in the discharge of his duties as President. We have no doubt also that he will carry on with success the tradition set by his distinguished predecessors, difficult though the task may be, especially as Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, won great credit and popularity by the dignity and impartiality with which he had performed his duties. We cannot too strongly condemn, on public grounds, the latter's translation from the presidential chair to the Ministry, but we feel that if Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi does not succumb to the influence of officialdom, as Ministers generally do, he can, with his abilities, promote nation-building activities to the very limited and small extent it is possible to do under the existing system of administration. It is a pity that he will not be holding the Excise or the Agriculture portfolio. For it will be remembered that when he was Excise Minister in 1925 he formulated a Prohibition policy and got the Government, as a Government, to accept and foster it throughout his term of office. That policy did not go far enough, but, for the Government constituted as it is, it was a bold and comprehensive one. But soon after he ceased to be a Minister, the policy was virtually abandoned. Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi was also instrumental in securing the passage of the Provincial Co-operative Act—the first piece of provincial legislation of its kind.

Mr. Hooseinally Rahimtoolah's success is doubly welcome as it involved the defeat of Government forces. The Government supported Mr. Navle, not because he was the better candidate but because they were anxious to keep the Non-Brahmin bloc on their side. This attitude of Government and the support of the Nationalist Party, which was responsible for the success of Mr. Hooseinally, should be an object-lesson to the Muslims. The Nationalist Party supported a Muslim candidate against a Hindu, in spite of the fact that a Muslim already holds a Minister's post. They have thereby demonstrated that Muslims have no need for the crutches of separate electorates and that communal considerations do not determine the attitude of Indians, who have the interest of their country at heart.

KARNATAK WOMEN'S SEAT

Serious Handicap To Candidates

(By Mrs. Umabai Kundapur, President, Karnatak Bhagini Mandal, Hubli).

II

As we go deep into the study of the Hammond Committee's Report we find that many of its proposals are without any principle behind and uniformity between them.

India will be divided under the new constitution into eleven Governors' provinces or presidencies. But for the three provinces of Bombay, Madras and U. P. all the remaining presidencies have only urban areas selected for their women's constituencies. Bengal, which has got five women's seats, has all its women's constituencies limited to big cities (vide Vol. II page 71). The same holds good with the C. P., Punjab, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Sindh and others. None of these has any rural area for women's constituencies. It is true the two provinces of Madras and U. P. have them. But their selection seems to have been based on a principle. Only the leading, the most educated and enlightened Talukas in three of the districts in each of these provinces have been proposed for women's constituencies. In the former, Bellary Taluka, which, according to our information, is the most enlightened in that district, has been selected. In U. P. Cawnpore Taluka from the Cawnpore District has been marked out for the purpose (pages 10 and 99 respectively). If it were the intention of the Hammond Committee to have in the Bombay Presidency at least one rural constituency for women, they could follow the principle they did in Madras and U. P. and accordingly the constituency would have gone to Dharwar Taluka.

Women's Evidence

Again there is one more impropriety in this case. In the third volume of the Report the evidences given by representative women in different provinces has been reproduced. But no such evidence of any lady from the Bombay Presidency (which is one of the most leading provinces of the country) appears in the Report. It is said in the first volume that some women representatives were consulted. But there is no mention who they were and what they said. The evidence of women coming from even the small provinces like Orissa and Sindh has been given in full, while the Report is silent on the opinions of women from our presidency. Hence we do not know who represented the women of Bombay and what they opined.

On pages 79 to 94 of Volume III there appears evidence from which it is clear that women are in favour of having all their constituencies in urban areas and preferably in big cities at least during the initial stages of the new reforms. Otherwise they say, due to the women's social, religious and economic conditions prevalent in the present Indian society, lady candidates for legislatures will find their task very difficult. The larger the constituency the greater will be the expenditure to be incurred by the candidates. The greater the ignorance among the electors the more difficult is the propaganda. Hence some of the women representatives are of the opinion that at least for some

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 6)

BACK-SCENES OF SPANISH POLITICS

What "Spanish Lenin" Aims At

By SENOR ALVAREZ

(In this article written by one of the most eminent of Spanish journalists, the author is of opinion that the struggle for political supremacy in Spain is not yet over. The coalition of the Leftist parties is only a temporary move adopted by the Marxists, as a matter of expediency. The rift will become apparent when either the religious questions are discussed or when Senor Largo Caballero, the "Spanish Lenin," decides to put his own programme into execution. Senor Azana, will then, either have to submit to a completely socialistic regime based on the Soviet model or quit his post as Prime Minister).

Senor Azana has again come to the fore-front of Spanish politics as a leader of the Republican Front formed to counter-act the influence of the Rightists and save the young Spanish Republic. Already a well-known figure in the Spanish arena, he occupied the same position, some years ago, when Senor Alcala Zamora, recognised to be too mild for the post of Prime Minister, was pushed upwards to the dignity of Presidentship of the Republic in order to give place to a more forceful personality.

Forceful and energetic, Azana certainly was. The ignominious charge of acting as accomplice to the Portuguese revolutionaries during his tenure of office and since then, the revolt of October 1934, the encouragement of the independence of Catalonia and the wilful submission to be appointed as its head—all these are entirely attributed to him. As a unifying force he however was not quite successful. Two years sufficed to indicate that the coalition of Democrats, Radicals and Socialists could not work out as had been desired.

A Ministry Of Coalition

To-day, Azana has again headed a ministry of coalition. The Republican Front which has backed him is constituted on the basis of Socialist party and of the General Union of Workers and which, without being socialistic is being really controlled by the Socialists. To it are attached the Communist party of Marxist Union and the new Syndicalist party under the guidance of ancient anarchist and Syndicalist leader, Senor Angel Pestana. The Republican parties that have joined the Front with the Labourers are the Republican Leftists directly under him and the Republican Unionists under Senor Martinez Barrio.

The National Republican party of Sanchez Roman although in disagreement, at present, is also expected to vote for the Republican Front. Strangely enough the manifesto which was adopted as the programme of the Republican Front was written by Sanchez Roman who later on, due to certain reasons, backed out of his own declarations.

Its Programme

The programme of the coalition consists of eight parts. It proposes a series of moderate reforms for the reconstruction of financial and economic foundations of the Republic and promises other minor measures such as immediate political amnesty, re-integration of the labourers dismissed on account of revolutionary movement, punishment of offences committed since the repression, modification in the personnel of Civil Service, Judicial department and other public bodies.

There is no talk of religious measures that may be put into force. It is feared that coalition might break upon those rocks.

From the outside, the Azana Government will have to face the opposition of Gil Robles who is still a great force in the country. The differences between Azana and Gil Robles are already well-known. Even in 1931 when the star of Robles was in the ascendant, Azana, the then Prime Minister refused to collaborate with this powerful leader of the C.E.D.A. When in 1393, the elections were unfavourable to the Leftists and Senor Lerroux, a staunch Radical of the Clemenceau school, made an unholy alliance with Gil Robles, including him in his ministry and giving place to his "Popular Action" party, as one of the most formidable pillars of his majority in the Cortes, Azana's followers replied by a revolution which had great repercussions. The ambitions of Gil Robles, all along, have been to establish a corporative Republic after the Austrian model. Robles is, in fact, more of a Dollfuss than a Mussolini.

Even during the Lerroux Government his one object was to have complete control of the army and the civil guards. It was mainy due to the fear that Gil Robles would never be content with partial power but would like to establish a kind of dictatorship that President Zamora, sometime ago, categorically refused to ask Gil Robles to form a Government although there was nobody else in the Cortes who had a majority.

Danger From Within

But while the Azana Government may successfully tide over any obstacles that may be brought by Gil Robles from time to time, the real danger to it will not come from without but within. The question of religion and the discussion regarding the responsibility of the October revolution which will be judged in the Socialist Congress to be held shortly may both bring rupture in the party. Above all the Leftists are already divided due to considerable divergence of opinion among them with regard to the matter of principles. They have, it might be said, no leader or probably too many leaders. The most important Leftist personality in Spanish politics is not Senor Azana but Senor Largo Caballero, the "Spanish Lenin" who was once the Minister of Labour under the Zamora Government. It is he

Continued on Page 11 Col. 5)

Frankly Speaking

THE NAVAL TREATY

A London message says that Mr. Eden confirms the maintenance of parity between U.S.A. and the British Commonwealth in replying to Mr. Norman Davis' letter to that effect. This is the net result of the long and tortuous naval conversations that had been going on in London. The Naval Treaty may have been signed "ceremoniously" as Reuter says. But in spite of attractive details about control of tonnage, guns and so on and in spite of a proposed protocol "governing the use of submarines," the Naval Treaty has done little to check a possible Naval race much less does it bring the world any nearer to substantial disarmament. It is a peculiar kind of Naval Treaty. Japan and Italy have declined to sign it. And it is these countries which count most. For although the U.S.A., France and Britain—Germany to the mutual convenience of both has hitched her waggon, so to speak, to the star of British Naval strength—have come to an understanding among themselves, the pace may be set by Japan and Italy.

A PIOUS RESOLVE

There is nothing surprising about the unanimous adoption by the Council of State of Mr. P. N. Sapru's resolution urging the Government of India to give effect to those recommendations of the U. P. Unemployment Committee which would relieve unemployment among the educated classes. Government never fight shy of pious, vague resolves and the resolution in question was needlessly restricted to the unemployment of a small minority. The speech of Mr. A. G. Clow, Secretary, Industries Department, shows that it will be a pretty long time before Government will do anything effective even in the limited field suggested. His view that the problem centred on questions connected with education and agricultural industries, both provincial subjects, shows that the Government of India will do little beyond making recommendations to Provincial Governments. And the latter will probably continue to excuse themselves on the familiar ground of financial stringency, Mr. Sapru is reported to have expressed satisfaction at Government's attitude. If so, he seems to be very easily satisfied.

MR. JAYAKAR AND THE AWARD.

Pathetic interest—in fact much worse than merely pathetic—attaches to the lecture delivered the other day by Mr. Jayakar on "The New Reforms and the Minor Communities". Mr. Jayakar almost condemned the Communal Award, "with the consequent separate electorates" and went on to urge that "they had to undo the evil; and under the Government of India Act the different communities themselves had to do it." Seven years is perhaps too long a period for Mr. Jayakar's memory. But the fact remains that the very evil which "the different communities themselves" have to undo was sought to be undone by the different communities at the Calcutta Convention and it was Mr. Jayakar who undid all the efforts by his opposition. He would not agree to Joint Electorates on conditions. He has got the conditions as also Separate Electorates in the Award, which, as Mr. Jayakar himself says, is there, whether we want it or not.

SELF-RESPECT VINDICATED.

The Legislative Assembly vindicated its self-respect by throwing out the Finance Member's amendment to the Finance Bill restoring the Salt Duty. Any other course would have been self-stultification, as Government had defied the Assembly by refusing not only to abolish the salt duty, but even to reduce it and also by refusing to concede the demand for the half-anna post card. The voting shows that some, like Mr. Jinnah, who had remained neutral before on the motion for abolishing the Salt Duty, now voted against Government. It is curious, however, that Sir Cowasji Jehangir, who thundered loud against Government's "defying the Legislature like this" suddenly shrunk into neutrality, when it came to voting. It is a pleasant surprise that Sir Homi Pestonji Mody failed to support Government.

CONSTITUTIONAL IRRESPONSIBILITY.

The discussion on the amendment was not on the merits of the Salt Duty, but on what the Finance Member called the "proper limits of responsiveness" on the part of Government towards the Legislature. He tried to make out that in certain matters Government ought to have unfettered discretion. There was, however, little reality in the discussion when, as a matter of fact, there are hardly any limits to Government's irresponsiveness. Mr. Jinnah gave a crushing rejoinder to the Finance Member when, referring to the latter's long list of instances of Government's responsiveness, he said: "We asked for protection of industries. We got discriminating protection and the British Government to decide what it is. You have played with that word and you have driven in the wedge of Imperial Preference. Then there was the Indo-British Agreement, which this House rejected and you restored it. Surely, that was not in the interests of India. You abolished the Excise Duty, which should never have been imposed; when? After thirty years! We wanted a Territorial Force as a second line of defence, but it is still a moribund nebulous and worthless institution. Regarding the Royal Military College, I maintain, we have been deliberately deceived." The tale of irresponsiveness can be considerably lengthened and brought down to date. As Mr. Bhulabhai pointed out, during the last two years Government have consistently ignored the demands of the Legislature. Nay, the refusal even to reduce the Salt Duty is not going to be the last act of constitutional irresponsibility.

PUMPKIN PLANT PUTS FORTH A SNAKE!
Strange Phenomenon
—Headlines.

Not so strange as the Government of India Act.

* * * *

At the farewell dinner to our coming Viceroy, Lord Zetland said he had no doubt that Lord Linlithgow was setting forth "with a similar spirit of humility and faith" as Lord Curzon did.

Nor have we any doubt. The essence of British rule is Continuity.

* * * *

Lord Zetland referred to "the peoples" of India.

Our Junior Colleague suggests that this multiple vision was due to his being under the strong influence of post-prandial Imperialism.

* * * *

"Dark and menacing clouds, fear and suspicion," declared his future Excellency, "overlie the world."

Why not prepare an Ordinance?

* * * *

In the name of an incomparable and blessed vision of the future, Lord Linlithgow appealed to men "to conquer their fears and suspicions rooted in the old and unhappy memories."

But the trouble is that they have already blossomed magnificently into the Government of India Act, Cr L. A. Act, etc., etc.

* * * *

According to an Anglo-Indian reporter, Sir N. N. Sarcar took the "liveliest advantage" of the fact that Sir Cowasji Jehangir's memory was "a little faulty."

This compliment to Sir Nripendra Nath and his essential quality is eminently well-deserved.

* * * *

When Division time drew near, "Sir Cowasji and Sir Homi Mody," says that same reporter "seemed to discover all at once that it was time they had tea."

How well does our confrere understand these people.

* * * *

According to a Press report, Mr. Jayakar has made "a declaration of his faith in democracy and of its ability to triumph over communalism in India."

We can't believe it. Such a declaration involves his forswearing faith in himself.

* * * *

Nor can we believe that Mr. Jayakar admits that "the minority problem was a very commonsense problem."

It's too good to be true.

And yet it's true. We mean Mr. Jayakar did say all that in his lecture.

* * * *

Doctor Ambedkar has been defeated in the election to the Presidentship of the Bombay Council,—he was, in fact, eliminated in the first round.

It is, however, not yet known what he proposes, if at all, to renounce as a protest.

* * * *

The Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association trust Government will take prompt steps to ensure the safety of the lives and property of Indians in Ethiopia

We doubt it. But we wouldn't blame Government. They are a subordinate branch of the Administration which is still taking prompt steps to ensure the safety of Red Cross lives and property.

* * * *

"No man in Asia," says the 'Statesman,' 'has a harder task than has General Sir MacArthur."

Now don't ask us who is General MacArthur. Our Anglo-Indian confrere may take it as an insult.

* * * *

"The students and staff of the Lady Willingdon Girls' School, Datia, celebrated Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon's birthday with great enthusiasm. The building was tastefully decorated and the Girl Guide Troop looked very smart."

* * * *

—"Pioneer" report.

The colour-scheme of the decorations (including the Girl Guide Troop), we hope, was dull mauve.

* * * *

Poor Man!

Mr. Asaf Ali who made a very humorous speech said he wondered why men had been invited to speak on "Ideals of Womanhood." It was women's job. In obedience to his wife, however, he had come to address the meeting. (Laughter.)

—Report of a Women's meeting at Delhi.

* * * *

At the same meeting, Doctor Bhagwandas appealed to women "not to try to send men to the kitchen."

Wives, go and fetch the rolling-pin yourself when needed next!

* * * *

A woman was charged with assaulting a rate-collector when he called at her house. When asked by the magistrate why she did it, she replied: 'Well, he shouldn't have called after it was dark. I thought it was my husband."

Lord Linlithgow On His Mission

"Clothing Bare Bones Of New Constitution With Flesh And Blood"

"India has been moving with ever-increasing momentum towards a New Constitutional relationship—a relationship in consonance with the genius of her peoples and worthy of the annals of her long and variegated history. It will fall to Lord Linlithgow to guide India through a crucial stage of her development."

Thus declared the Marquess of Zetland, presiding at a farewell dinner to Lord and Lady Linlithgow, given by the combined Empire Societies. Lord Zetland concluded by saying that, upon Lady Linlithgow, no less than upon Lord Linlithgow, would rest the burden of the exalted office.

Laurels Of Viceroyalty

LONDON, March 25.

A farewell dinner to Lord and Lady Linlithgow by the combined Empire Societies was given tonight.

Lord Zetland, presiding, said that those who knew Lord Linlithgow, or who observed with admiration the manner in which he discharged public duties, were happy in the knowledge that he would bear worthily the torch with which the long succession of his precessors illumined the pages of British history. Not only were the laurels of Viceroyalty such as to gratify the highest ambition but the responsibilities were such as to exercise a sobering influence upon the spirits of even the most exuberant.

Some might recall the spirit of humility, akin almost to reverence, with which Lord Curzon approached his task when he described Viceroyalty as the University wherein the scholar never took a degree. He had no doubt it was with a similar spirit of humility and faith that Lord Linlithgow was setting forth. In no part of the world had change been so marked as India during the last quarter of a century, yet in one respect India was unchanged, namely, in the strength of abiding loyalty to the Crown. The display of their attachment to the throne on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee was surpassed only by the expression of their grief over the King's death.

Variegated History

India has been moving with ever-increasing momentum towards a new constitutional relationship with Britain—a relationship in consonant with the genius of her peoples and worthy of the annals of her long and variegated history. It would fall to Lord Linlithgow to guide India through the crucial stage of her development.

With consummate tact imperturbable patience and unwavering courage Lord Linlithgow guided the Select Committee throughout its long and exacting deliberations. They confidently looked to the employment of these qualities in the task of constructing an edifice according to the plans laid down. As the hour approached for the Indian provinces to assume great responsibilities, Lord Zetland believed that he noticed a steadily increasing realisation on their part of the magnitude and worthness of the task.

Lord Zetland recalled that the five major legislatures had enacted Public Security Acts during the last twelve months. Not in one case had the Governor been required to use the powers of certification. That bore striking tribute to the sobriety and courage of those who were about to assume great responsibilities.

Lord Zetland concluded by saying upon Lady Linlithgow, no less than upon Lord Linlithgow, would rest the burden of the exalted office. He offered both sincere and warm good wishes.

The large and distinguished attendance included the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord and Lady Halifax, Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Butler, Sir Archibald and Lady Cochrane, former Indian Governors and numerous other prominent persons.

Sir John Simon was unable to be present and sent a message regretting his absence and sending his good wishes to Lord Linlithgow.

Linlithgow's Reply

Thanking the Empire Societies, Lord Linlithgow said that probably few of those who held the office of the Governor-General enjoyed, before assuming the office, better opportunity than he of measuring the nature and scope of work thereof. The work certainly in the future, would be neither less difficult nor less arduous than the past. "When I contemplate the labour and anxieties ahead and the weight of responsibility always resting on a Vicerov, my heart is indeed humbled. Yet I am sustained and encouraged by the kindness of friends here and in India, and by the belief that I enjoy the confidence of my countrymen and dare I hope of the Princes and peoples of India."

Lord Linlithgow paid a tribute to the long and distinguished services of Lord and Lady Willingdon and said the Select Committee members had cause to be profoundly grateful to Lord Willingdon personally as well as to the Governments in India, for his constant and invaluable help throughout.

Lord Linlithgow said he would not discuss the plan of constitutional advance. He was at present more concerned with the spirit in which the men and women approached the task of clothing the bare bones of the New Constitution with the flesh and blood of living and growing institutions. For it will be matter of heart as well as of head.

Lord Linlithgow was aware of the views the sincerely held that the reforms were either over-bold or overcautious. Nevertheless, now that the reforms were on the Statute Book he hoped most earnestly all may be prepared to do their utmost to make them work and work well.

Faith And Hope

"I am persuaded that the British people and Parliament desire ardently that the people of India may find within the four corners of the Constitution political contentment and full opportunity to serve the Motherland and that India will prove to the world that she knows how to make success of a Self-Government within the British Empire.

"That is at once the faith in which I approach the task and my highest hope. I rely confidently on the wisdom and public spirit of those in India who will shortly be called on to shoulder new and greater responsibilities of autonomous provinces in which the Indian statesmen will find a wide scope for the exercise of their ability and satisfaction of their rightful ambition to serve the country.

Lord Linlithgow recalled that during his Chairmanship of the Agricultural Commission he expressed the opinion that in view of the depression and financial stringency, the Government of India and provincial Governments on the whole had been generous towards its recommendations. He acknowledged and would also welcome the support of certain Indian states, but certain substantial projects still awaited fulfilment.

Lord Linlithgow reminded that depression had affected not only the primary producers, but all forms of industry. In this connection he referred to the problem of unemployment and affirmed he would grudge no effort to contribute towards bettering the lot of those who were weighed down by want and sickness.

Tribute To Civil Services

Lord Linlithgow paying tribute to the Civil Services, referred to the necessity and interests of a good Government. They should not feel that they were unfairly treated, or deprived of the sense of reasonable security for the future. He expressed the opinion that the services were important as ever to attract the best men, whether British or Indian, and hoped it would be found possible in the near future to take steps to consider any adjustment in the existing system of recruitment which was needed and to secure for Britain the recruitment of I. C. S. candidates of the best type and in sufficient numbers to maintain an appropriate British element.

Lord Linlithgow concluded urging the friends in Britain and here India, to look forward and forget the ancient and time-worn quarrels in the common effort to secure a happier future, said Lord Linlithgow:

"Dark and menacing clouds fear and suspicion overlie the world. Yet in all countries there are at present more men and women than ever before who long for peace and goodwill. Before the eyes of a numberless folk in all lands there dawns the incomparable and blessed vision of what life may offer, if only men can conquer their fears and suspicions rooted in the old and unhappy memories.

"The chapter now opening in India is fraught with possibilities far transcending in importance and issue of political evolution in the sub-continent. It was nothing less than an opportunity to effect great and lasting contribution to the solution of one of the major problems of the world—an honourable and equitable adjustment of the relation between the peoples of the west and east. May God give strength and guidance to those into whose hands is placed the fulfilling of this incomparable project."—Reuter.

BHULABHAI DENOUNCES OTTAWA PACT

(Continued from page 1.)

ly followed. Thereafter Messrs. Desai, Gauba, Jinnah and Vissanji moved their respective amendments, on which the debate then proceeded. All these amendments with the exception of Mr. Gauba's propose to denounce the Agreement.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE.

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah Khan mentioned the following members for his proposed committee: Sir Frank Noyce, Sir G. S. Bajpai, Mr. F. E. James, Sir H. P. Mody, Mr. K. L. Gauba, Sir A. H. Ghuznavi and the mover, and added that the Congress and the Nationalist members had not been persuaded to give names for the Committee, and in case the House decided to appoint a Committee, he might add further names thereto.'

The Commerce Member spoke for 68 minutes. He first gave a brief history of the circumstances under which the Ottawa Agreement came into being with a view to give proper setting. The question of Imperial preference was first mooted in 1903, but His Majesty's Government actively considered it in 1919. From that time India enjoyed along with other Dominions, preferences, regarding certain commodities such as tea. Prior to 1930, the Government of India automatically and unconditionally enjoyed the preference granted to the Dominions. At the Imperial Conference, Sir Geoffrey Corbett stated on behalf of India, that she was ready to consider schemes designed to encourage the development of trade within the Empire, but was not prepared to depart from the policy of discriminating protection.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE PROPOSAL.

The Imperial Conference proposed the Ottawa Conference, but before the Ottawa Conference assembled, the National Government was established in England and passed the Import Duties Act, by which India and the Dominions were given a certain time-limit, within which she might enjoy free entry of certain commodities. The question arose whether India should enter a mutually beneficial agreement or keep aloof and close the preferences which she enjoyed, especially in respect of the commodities in which the Dominions were active competitors in the United Kingdom market.

NATURE OF AGREEMENT.

Continuing, Sir Mahomed Zafrullah described the nature of the agreement concluded at Ottawa, mentioning the commodities which enjoyed free entry and said this benefit would have been lost had the Agreement not been entered into. Preferences were secured against foreign competitors, and in certain cases the range of preference was guaranteed. As regards certain commodities enjoying free entry, such as cotton, steps were taken in the United Kingdom to increase the consumption of Indian cotton. The Agreement was placed before the Assembly, as Government had declared that the acceptance of the Agreement was subject to the approval of the legislature. The Assembly had the matter examined by a committee, and then approved of the Agreement. The Committee had recommended that the working of the Agreement be reviewed at the end of three years, to see whether it had functioned in the interest of India. Government had supplied members various figures of exports and imports of articles covered by the Agreement, to enable them to judge the effect of the Agreement on trade in those commodities. And he had come to the House to seek its verdict on the Agreement on its three years' working.

REPLY TO CRITICISM.

He added "the complaint has been made that there is always a sense of unreality relating to the proceedings of this House, that the final decision rests with the executive which is not responsible to or removable by the House. (Mr. Asaf Ali: It is not responsive either). With regard to this particular matter, I may observe that having regard to the undertakings given by Government that the Government is responsible to the House with regard to this trade Agreement in the sense that Government has undertaken in case the House comes to the decision after reviewing the working this amendment for three years, that in the interest of India a notice or termination be given, Government would be bound to give such a notice. (Mr. V. Chetty:—Thank you very much). That being so, I would make an earnest appeal to the House that having regard to the volume of trade which will be affected by any decision of the House, the House would consider all aspects of the question carefully before it gave its decision. I shall not put it higher than that, and I have no reason to doubt that the House will do that". (Hear, hear).

ABNORMAL TIMES

Continuing Sir Zafrullah further hoped that in considering this question the House would not be influenced by any consideration except that of the benefit to India and Indian trade. There might be different methods of considering the question. The Government thought the best method was to take the matter to a Committee. He explained why Government had not come forward with a more positive motion, asking for continuance of the Agreement or seeking modification. The reason was that the working of the Trade Agreement covered abnormal times, that in dealing with a mass of materials the procedure of Committee was more appropriate, that in the committee points would be reconciled and criticisms met.

The commodities covered were 55 on the Indian side, and 163 on the United Kingdom side. The disparity was due to the fact that the Indian side dealt largely with primary produce and commodities in bulk while the United Kingdom articles were manufactured goods.

The total annual value of Indian exports to the United Kingdom under the Agreement was 41 crores, and those imported from the U. K. into India were valued at 17 crores. This Trade agreement had worked against the background which included international factors such as the reversion of some countries to a system of barter. Again they had to consider abnormal circumstances outside the purview of the Agreement.

The Commerce Member, therefore, did not examine the Agreement in detail but commented on certain aspects of trade. Under the Agreement certain articles enjoyed preference which had a negative value in the sense of insurance, and that should be taken into the calculation.

COMMODITIES.

Sir Zafrullah Khan next gave examples of commodities. Referring to linseed, he said export to the U. K. had increased from 14,000 tons yearly to 379,000 tons, and 239,000 tons in 1933/34 and 1934/35 respectively, and in the 11 months of 1935/36 to 148,000 tons. The share of the U. K. was in three years 176,000 tons, 104,000 and 44,000 tons. Even the last figure was three times the annual figure for the years before the Agreement, and though there had been a fall in the increase of exports, there was no appreciable exportable balance left in India. There was a total crop of 418,000 tons, which was the biggest linseed crop for ten years. Of this, after internal consumption and exports, only 70,000 tons were left and after the exports of the last two months very little of this would be left. It would be wise for the House to examine in committee the working of the three years on the basis of the complete figures which would be then available. Moreover, Indian linseed had enjoyed a much better price than the Argentine linseed.

RICE, GROUNDNUTS AND TEA

As regards rice, exports to the U. K. which stood at 23,000 tons had risen in 1933, to 32,000 tons, in 1934 to 44,000 and in 1935 to 45,000, showing a progressive tendency.

Similarly groundnuts had increased from its value of 60 lakhs to a crore in 1935.

As regards tea 20 crores of rupees worth of tea was exported to the U. K. representing 55 per cent of the total tea imports into the U. K. and over 90 per cent of the total exports of tea from India. He had similar figures for hides, skins and other articles.

COTTON.

Next he dealt with the case of cotton and showed how the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee had increased the consumption of Indian cotton. The figures were in 1932/33, 230.000 tons, in 1933/34 362,000, and in 1934/35 394,000 tons, and from August 1935 to 12th March 1936, 306,000 bales and been consumed, compared with 207,000 bales during the corresponding period of last year. Lest it should be said that the figures might largely include long staple, the respective figures for long and short staples were for calendar years 1932 133,000 and 67,000 bales, 1933 273.000 and 113.000. 1934 383,000 and 171.000 and 1935 414,000 and 206,000 bales respectively. He ventured to submit, therefore, that the activities of this Committee had been of considerable value. Concluding, Sir Zafrullah Khan said he was realised its responsibility and would give its considered judgment on that matter.

BHULABHAI'S CRITICISM.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, leading the opposition to the Agreement, said it was refreshing to be reminded of the measure of responsibility which lay on the House. It was almost ironical considering the way the responsibility had been discharged by Government from time to time. The Commerce Member has told them of the stress of circumstances arising out of the U. K. Import Duty Act. The Agreement had a clause under which either party could give notice of termination. So far the U. K. had not given such a notice. That was a fact of fundamental importance to which no reference had been made in the Commerce Member's speech.

(Mr. Jinnah:—The U. K. is quite satisfied).

Mr. Desai said this was an important background. He recorded emphatic protest against the manner in which the question had been dealt with for the purpose of expansion of the Indian trade. It was the obvious duty of Government to allow the English Import Duties Act to operate, and then judge its effect on Indian trade before entering into trade agreements. Sir Mahomed Zafrullah had failed to put before the House the positive opinion of Government as to the effect of the Agreement on India.

"NEGATIVE ADVANTAGE"

Government should, instead of getting two experts sworn in today for the debate, have got them to examine the Agreement and give their verdict on it. To say that there was a negative advantage in the nature of insurance was like a doctor saying to his patient:—"But for my treatment you would have grown worse". (Laughter). Government should have taken the House into unreserved confidence. The fact was that the Government were the agents of the Secretary of State and were carrying out the wishes of their master. The opinion of the Federation of Indian Chambers and other Indian Chambers had been given decisively against the Agreement.

Proceeding, Mr. Desai quoted largely from the opinion of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, and said traders were the party most vitally affected by the Agreement, and if their conclusion was that this Agreement had proved against their interests then surely that opinion must prevail against that of experts. The argument had been advanced that it would not be to the good of India to lose Britain's goodwill. Where was the need of taking of goodwill in a purely business deal, between two parties? The agreement provided for a six months' notice, which was an option it was open to either party to exercise without any danger of losing the other's goodwill.

In this case, Britain being the gainer, there was no need for her to give notice. It was, therefore, for India, to give notice. Indeed giving such a notice would bring about a negotiating mind and the six months period could be utilised by India to secure a fairer deal. Hence the present Agreement must be terminated. Was this not essential in face of the fact that India had gained 3 crores by the Agreement, but lost in foreign trade 24 crores of rupees? This was contributed largely by India's trade with non-Empire countries being affected under the preference, whereby India took less from those countries.

Alluding to cotton in particular, Mr. Desai quoted the language of the Agreement and contested the view that it was an agreement in any sense of the term. Sir Mohamed Zafrullah, the hard-headed lawyer that he was, would admit it could not be called an agreement.

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah:—I have described it correctly.

Mr. Desai then took up the case of tea and other commodities, and concluded by saying that if India was the debtor country to England, then Britain must learn the lesson of Germany under the Versailles Treaty and see that the debtor country was kept solvent. In any case there was sufficient justification to denounce the agreement and secure a better deal if necessary.

Mr. Gauba elaborated his views on his amendment. He wanted a committee to suggest modifications if it favoured continuance of the Agreement. If the Committee favoured termination then Government should take steps to terminate the Agreement. He declared that Ottawa was more complicated than the Hammond report. Then why should the Congress Party shirk a mere enquiry by a committee, whose decision quite sure that the House had would be discussed by the House again? The issue before the House was not termination or continuance of the Agreement, but whether it was prepared to have the effects of the Agreement discussed in a committee. Personally, he thought that in regard to certain items covered by the Agreement there should be better terms given to India. This could only be done by assessing the extent to which India was entitled to a better deal.

Mr. Satyamurti in the note he had circulated to his party members had given expression to certain opinions which needed close examination. Prof. Ghosh of the Bombay University had given his conclusion that it would not be to India's interests to scrap the Agreement altogether, and that there was a case for revision. What then was the use of crying: "We want a termination." Sir Mahomed Zafrullah, Commerce Member, had stated that Government would abide by the verdict of the committee and the House. There was nothing which the Opposition need fear.

Mr. Mathradas Vissonji moved that the Ottawa Agreement be terminated forthwith, and that no such trade Agreement be hereafter concluded with any country except on the basis of complete reciprocity, and after previous consultation of the Assembly. he quoted statistics in support of the contention that the agreement had ruined India's trade with other countries, and restricted the development of India's industries. While trade with England had improved under the agreement trade with other countries had disproportionately diminished. Really the agreement was intended to improve British trade and establish new markets for that country and this had been fully accomplished. The gain had been wholly of England and the loss had been exclusively of India. Therefore, nobody could support such a one sided agreement (Hear hear.) If such an agreement was not terminated forthwith, India's industry, labour and agriculture would all suffer. Therefore it was entirely useless to further examine the working of the agreement as proposed by Sir Mohamed Zafrullah.

Seth Govind Das declared that public opinion in India had always opposed Imperial preference and even at the time Protection was given to textile and steel industries while agreeing to give preference to some articles from the U. K. They made it perfectly clear that they were not accepting the principle of imperial preference. In this connection he quoted the opinion of the Fiscal Commission which had said that India could not grant extensive preference without serious loss to herself. He emphasised that commercial institutions and chambers of commerce all over the country who were vitally concerned in the trade had critically examined the working of the pact and without one exception held it was more in favour of the U. K. than in the interest of India. Even Mr. J. A. Thomas, the Dominions secretary, admitted this fact. In the face of this opinion the speaker asked what useful purpose would be served by appointing another committee. If the pact was terminated India would negotiate an agreement with other countries and would send cheaper articles for the consumers and in return India would have a vaster market.

Dr. Bannerjee said that the Pact was the outcome of England's post-war efforts to rehabilitate her position in a world made after economic nationalism. The Ottawa Pact was the culmination of this policy.

Dealing with official propaganda by a series of inspired article by the Director of Commercial Intelligence, Dr. Bannerjee pointed out that even those articles proved that the Pact was more advantageous to the United Kingdom than in India. The increase in the preferred exports of India to the U. K. was due to causes other than preference.

He critically analysed the working of the Pact, and said it placed India at a distinct disadvantage in the matter of preference.

What was needed was that India should be left free to enter into bilateral treaties and the Ottawa Pact stood in their way. Official propaganda merely endeavoured to cloud the issue throwing a smoke-screen all around.

POLICE RAIDS IN NAGPUR

Hunt For "Red" Literature: Nothing Incriminating Found

NAGPUR, March 26.

Under orders from the City Magistrate, the local police carried out raids on the residences of the following gentlemen:—

Messrs Marathe, Mote, Kulkarni and Jaiwant.

The raid was carried out yesterday evening and lasted for three hours. It was for seizure of alleged communist literatures. A lot of books, files and other literature were taken away. Nothing incriminating, however, was reported to have been found, nor any arrest made in that connection.—United Press.

KHAN BAHADUR RECEIVES CUTS

Sequel To Communal Boycott Of Civic Election

CALCUTTA, March 26.

The Muslim boycott of the general elections for the Calcutta Corporation which began to-day has so far led to disturbances in two areas, resulting in a clash between a crowd and a party of policemen in which one constable was stabbed.

Voters and candidates were astir from very early in the morning.

Rolls Royce cars and school buses alike were requisitioned to carry voters to the different polling booths in the City from early morning in connection with the Corporation general elections. In two of the wards two European candidates are in the field.

A stiff fight is being witnessed in the ward where Dr. K. S. Roy, a sitting Congress councillor, is fighting another Hindu candidate. It is a ward in which Muslim voters are in a majority and large numbers of Muslim volunteers have been deputed to ensure that no Muslim voter exercises his franchise Already more than one Muslim voter has been roughly handled and an additional police force has been requisitioned to avoid disorder.

In Beniapukar district a number of rowdies started throwing stones with object of preventing voters from entering the booths. The police charged the crowd and during the melee one constable was stabbed and rushed off to the hospital.

The disturbance occurred in the ward in which Dr. K. S. Roy is standing as a Congress nominee. The situation has since been brought under control and police pickets are patrolling the area.

KHAN BAHADUR INJURED

But it is reported that Khan Bahadur Haji Khailur Rahman, Government pensioner, received two cuts on the forehead when he came to record his vote. The Khan Bahadur was taken to the hospital. It is alleged that out of 600 Muslim voters in this ward, only five exercised their franchise and according to Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, M.L.C. from the Muslim point of view the boycott was "a complete success."

In the polling station in North Calcutta, it is alleged, agents of rival parties came to blows and several were slightly injured.

CONGRESS SUCCESSES

Scrutiny in two more wards show a win for the Official Congress nominee in one and a defeat for another, but in the latter case an Independent Congressman has been elected.

The voting closed at 6 p.m.

The counting of votes in 11 out of 32 wards is taking place tonight.

Results so far obtained show that three sitting Congrses Councillors have retained their seats while another Independent Congressman has defeated the official Congress nominee.

Results in four other wards are also known.

In two of these the official Congress nominees have captured three seats, while the most prominent Congress defeat has been in the case of Doctor K. S. Ray (a sitting member) by an Independent candidate.

In ward No. 21, the sitting official Congress nominee has retained his seat defeating Britisher J. H. Mathold, while in ward 11 a ratepayer Leaguer (a sitting member) has defeated an ex-detenu and also the official Congress nominee.—A. P.

CORPORATION IMPASSE SOLVED

Muslim Members Withdraw Resignations

CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" understands that at a representative meeting of Muslims at the residence of Haji Mahammad Akbar, it was resolved that the Muslim Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation, who were returned uncontested, but subsequently resigned, be asked to withdraw their resignations. In pursuance of this resolution, the Muslim councillors have withdrawn their resignations.—A. P.

The next session of the All-India Vaish Mahasabha will be held at Jaipur on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd April, 1936. The Hon. Rai Bahadur Babu Jagdish Prashad, Member of Council of State, presides over the session. Along with the Mahasabha Vaish Mahila Sammelan and an exhibition of Jaipur Arts and Industries also will be held.

Look Round The World

Will Greek King Become Dictator?

Dismissal Of Two Ministers Lends Colour To Surmise

ATHENS (By Air Mail).

According to the journal "Katimerini," King George of Greece has been advised by some politicians to proclaim a personal dictatorship in Greece. It is believed that this move on the part of the King would alone save the uncertain political situation and the continuous party squabbles in the country.

The recent summary dismissal of the two ministers by him may be said to be the first act of dictatorship derived by the king from his Royal prerogative.

In the meantime M. Demerd Zis the Prime Minister is receiving full support of M. Tsaldaris and M. Theotokis.

Will Spain Go Communist

VALENCIA (By Air Mail)

A resolution has been passed here by the Spanish Communist Party recommending its members to join the leftists of the centre group, with a view to occupy the leading posts in that group, and to change it when an occasion arises, within 24 hours, into a purely communist party.

It has also been decided to demand from the Government the abolition of all debts of workers and workers' organisation to the state, introduction of the six-hour day, Catalonia and Spanish Morocco from Imperialist domination and dismissal of all reactionary police official.

France Stands Alone

PARIS (By Air Mail)

"Hitler will not remain quiet with Germany's re-occupation of the Rhineland; it is only the first move against France," declares "La Liberte."

Where does France stand then and who are her friends?

The answer is France is alone and nobody will help her.

The Soviet Union may soon be too occupied with Japan to bother about Europe and Italy will naturally refuse to co-operate with Great Britain. Italy's refusal would then be taken as Great Britain's excuse to escape her obligations to help us against German aggression."

Lansbury Proposes New Peace Conference

LONDON (By Air Mail).

"Those who desire peace should take Herr Hitler at his word," declares Mr. George Lansbury, the staunch opponent of the Nazi regime in a letter addressed to the Mayor of Poplar.

"I cannot see what else Europe could expect. No mobilization by ourselves or France is needed except a mobilisation of common sense.

"Those who desire peace must unite in giving a decisive call to our government to support the demand for a new Peace Conference—this time a real Peace Conference. Secret negotiations and pacts must all be abandoned.

"These are no days for any of us to succumb to the deadly enemy of fear. The British Parliament and people possess a real opportunity to lead the world away from barbarism.

"The new Peace Treaty must be one which gives equality both in regard to armaments and economic development to Germany, Italy, France and the rest of the World."

HINDU MAHASABHA SESSION

Will Be Held In October Instead Of In Xmas

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 25.

The Hindu Mahasabha head office states: "The 18th annual session of Hindu Mahasabha which is to be held at Lahore would be held in October, 1936, during the Dussera week as proposed by the Reception Committee and the Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha as the most convenient and suitable time instead of Christmas Week which is troublesome for delegates from outside the Punjab on account of the severe cold. October 16, 17 and 18 have been tentatively fixed as the dates for the next session.

The Reception Committee now call upon the Provincial Hindu Sabhas for proposals for the election of the President to elect members of All-India Committee and delegates for the session according to the changed dates for the session.

Baroda Gujarati Sahitya Sabha

NADIAD (By Mail).

Prof. Atisukh Shankar Trivedi of Baroda College has been elected President of the Baroda Gujarati Sahitya Sabha for the third time in recognition of the services he has rendered to the Gujarati language and literature.—A. P.

A. I. Vaish Mahasabha

JAIPUR, (By Mail).

The next session of the All-India Vaish Mahasabha will be held on 1st, 2nd and 3rd April at Jaipur. Rai Bahadur Babu Jagdish Prasad, Member Council of State, will preside over the session.

Along with the session a Vaish Mahila Samellan and Exhibition of Jaipur Arts and Industries will also be held.—A. P.

The hell-cat of "Bordertown" and "Of Human Bondage" clashes with a society husband-snatcher!

BETTE DAVIS

in the big star part you predicted for her—

"THE GIRL FROM 10TH AVENUE"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

All seats except As. 4 seats CAN BE BOOKED in ADVANCE

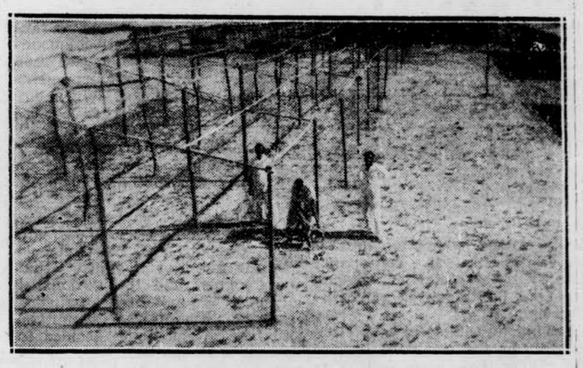
'PHONE 21200.

Telephone Booking is not Accepted for As. 9 Seats.

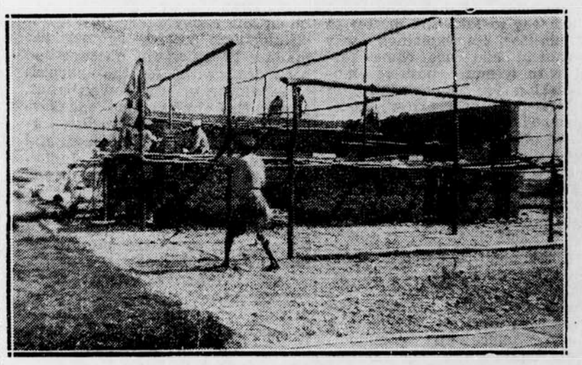
A B.E.S.T. Bus will Leave the ROYAL OPERA HOUSE FOR COLABA AFTER THE LAST SHOW.

CONGRESS-NAGAR UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Workers levelling the ground in Congress Nagar at Lucknow.



Delegates' Camp under construction



A "pucca" shed rapidly rises up at the Congress Nagar.

Where Mahatmaji will be housed, should he attend the session.

Mahatma As Pilot For Lucknow?

Motinagar Nearing Completion: 1200 Huts Erected For Delegates

LUCKNOW, Mar. 25.

The workers in Motinagar are racing with time to complete all the arrangements and preparations for the impending Congress session.

Skilled artisans recruited for the occasion have given well decorative touches in simplest form to wherever their services were requisitioned for the purposes.

As soon as one reaches Motinagar, one is greeted with colourful gigantic gates on both the sides of the main entrance which form the main entrances to the Bazar which further lead one to the heart of Motinagar itself. The main entrance itself will not be open to public for general use. They will have to go inside the Nagar through these Bazar entrances. Only the Congress leaders and distinguished visitors having special passes will be allowed to use that main road which lead through the centre. In between Bazar gates, form the main gate which has been named after Mrs. Kamala Nehru. The two Bazar gates on each side have been named as Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi and (Mr. T. A. K.) Sherwani gates.

1,200 HUTS.

About 1,200 huts for delegates and visitors have already been constructed. The Electric wires and the water connections are being laid now. A number of separate huts for lady delegates are also in formation. The main gate for entrance to the delegates camp has been decided to be named after Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

MAHATMA AS PILOT FOR LUCKNOW

NEW DELHI, Mar. 25.

The Associated Press understands that the Congress Working Committee before dispersing today decided to hold back from the public their provisional conclusion regarding the future programme including its attitude towards accepting office under the New Reforms. Opinion in the various provinces is to be sounded privately by various members of the Committee and by other leaders on the basis of the conclusions of the Working Committee and then finally a resolution will be discussed at Lucknow and submitted to the Congress Session for endorsement. In the connection it is surmised that Mahatma Gandhi having changed his programme may be persuaded to proceed from Allahabad to Lucknow to help the Congress leaders in piloting the main resolution. Gandhiji has as yet given no reply but he will be in Allahabad on 5th April to fulfil a public engagement.—A. P.

RAHIMTOOLA ELECTED PRESIDENT

(Continued From Page 14)

proval of the election of Mr. Husseinali M. Rahimtoola as President of the Legislative Council.

Amidst cheers Mr. Rahimtoola took the Chair.

Sir Robert Bell, Leader of the House, offered sincere and hearty welcome on behalf of not only the Official Benches but on behalf of all members of the House (Applause).

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, Leader of the Opposition, on behalf of the Nationalist Group, and Sir John Abercrombie on behalf of the European group offered felicitations.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed considered Mr. Rahimtoola's success a matter of personal pleasure to him, having been associated with Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola for nearly 50 years. He had no doubt that Mr. Husseinali would uphold the honour and dignity of the family.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle on behalf of the Non-Brahmin party and Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole congratulated Mr. Husseinali.

NEW PRESIDENT'S THANKS.

Mr. Husseinali M. Rahimtoola thanked the members for placing their confidence in him and said he would do his best in maintaining the prestige of the House and the dignity of the Chair, with the co-operation of the members. Great responsibility was placed on him, in being called upon to occupy the chair, which was filled by men like Sir N. Chandavarkar, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi.

The Bill to amend the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925, was then read the first time and passed.

The election of representatives to the Railway Advisory Committees for a period of two years from March 2, 1936 was held.

The House elected Mr. Pestansha N. Vakil (Ahmedabad) on the B.B. and C.I. Railway Advisory Committee, Mr. J. D. Boyle (European) on the G.I.P. Railway Advisory Committee and Dr. V. G. Vaishampayan (Sholapur) on the M. and S.M. Railway Advisory Committee.

The election excitement proving apparently too much for the House, Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale suggested that as the House felt tired the business might be adjourned till Friday.

The House then adjourned till to-day (Friday) 10 a.m.

Interpellations

ESTABLISHMENT OF A GINNING FACTORY AT DADU.

The following questions were asked in the Bombay Council:—

Mr. S. S. Tolani (Western Sind): Will the Honourable the Revenue and Finance Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are aware that a ginning factory has been started at Dadu by a European firm of Messrs. James Finlay and Company;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said firm has got an undertaking from the revenue authorities that no permission will be granted to any other firm, association or individual to put another ginning factory for a period of five years or till cotton cultivation has reached 20,000 acres in Dadu District and a portion of Larkana District.

(c) if so, whether the Honourable Member will be pleased to place on the Council table a copy of the agreement made by the above firm with the revenue authorities and 'vice versa' and state the reasons for giving such an undertaking;

(d) whether the revenue authorities in Sind had obtained the previous sanction of the Government; if not, why not and whether Government contemplate taking any action in the matter;

(e) whether Government are aware that it is contemplated to start ginning factories in Sind on co-operative basis to save the middleman's profit to the agriculturist and that the Sind Provincial Co-operative Bank is affording great facilities for starting such ginning factories in Sind;

(f) whether Government have considered the desirability of giving monopoly to co-operative concerns or individuals for starting ginning factory at places where they do not exist at present; and if so, with what result?

The Honourable Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper: (a) Yes.

(b) The Company has been given to understand that no sanction will be accorded to any one else for the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural use as a ginning factory site in the whole of the Dadu District and the Labdarya and Warah talukas of the Larkana District, until cotton cultivation in these areas reaches 20,000 acres or until 31st December 1939, whichever is earlier. In the event of the average outturn of kapas being less than 8 maunds per acre, the figure of 20,000 acres will be proportionately raised.

(c) No agreement was made with the Company. Such an understanding was necessary in the interest of cotton cultivation on the Right Bank. No one would volunteer to construct such a factory so long as cotton cultivation in this area was insignificant. The offer of the Company to instal such factory was, therefore, considered the best means of stimulating cotton cultivation on the Right Bank.

(d) Previous sanction of Government was not necessary as under section 65 of the Land Revenue Code, the Collector has absolute discretion to grant or refuse permission for the appropriation of the land for a non-agricultural purpose. Under section 4 of the Code, the Commissioner is the chief controlling authority in all matters connected with land revenue, subject to the Governor in Council. Under this section, he may issue executive orders for the guidance of the Collectors within his division. Government see no objection to the action taken as, in their opinion, without a monopoly for a certain period, no Company would venture to erect a factory in an area where cotton is being cultivated only in recent years.

(e) The Sind Provincial Co-operative Bank, Karachi, undertook to finance such societies as far as possible but people are not earnest in the matter.

(f) No.

THUNDER STORMS ON EAST COAST

Two Western Disturbance Sweep Over India During Week

POONA, March 25.

Weekly report for the week ending on 25th March:—Of the two western disturbances that entered the country during the week, the first was feeble and did not cause any precipitation. The second gave local rain in the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir on the last day.

Scattered thundershowers occurred intermittently during the week in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, East Central Provinces, Orissa, Bengal, Assam and Tenasserim.—A. P.

GIVE RURAL GRANT FOR S. S. LEAGUE

Sheriff's Suggestion For Widening Field Of Public Service

A suggestion that the Social Service League should approach the Government of Bombay and ask them to make over to it the grant the latter receive from the Central Government, to carry on rural uplift work was advanced by the Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta, on Thursday evening.

Mr. Mehta presided over the prize distribution of the Social Service League's schools and classes, at the Sir C. J. Hall. He paid a tribute to the cosmopolitan outlook of the League and to the meritorious services it had rendered to the City in the last twenty-five years.

To enable the League to extend its activities and to make more efficient, philanthropic men should come forward with liberal donations.

Prizes and diplomas were awarded to several institutions run by the Social Service League. Among these were the Mahila Seva Mandal's Industrial Schools, the Textile Technical School, the Social Workers' Training Class, the Night High School, and four Anglo-Vernacular Night Schools.

Mr. B. N. Motivala stated that for a long time the League had been trying its best to start a gymnasium for the working classes at Poibavdi, Parel. The cost was estimated at Rs. 10,000, and it would be named after any person who may donate half the amount.

To commemorate the Silver Jubilee of the League it was proposed that a one-storeyed building should be erected in the compound of the Damodar Thackersey Hall at Parel. The cost for this was estimated at Rs. 35,000 and the building would be named after the person who donated half the amount or of his nominee.

The Sheriff, in his address, supported the proposition and appealed to the citizens to liberally contribute towards these two urgent needs of the League.

CONGRATULATIONS

to every man and woman

whose teeth are still perfect

whose hair is still healthy

whose nerves are still steady

whose vitality is still buoyant

They've escaped the most common complaint of civilised people—a shortage of minerals in the body. Teeth were meant to last a lifetime, hair to retain its colour and luxuriance, and the heart and nervous system should give carefree service for 'three-score years and ten'.

But teeth, hair, nerves and muscles depend for well-being on the millions of cells of which the body is made up. These cells must have plenty of minerals to keep them strong; any shortage weakens them and you soon feel the effect in every organ of your body. Kalzana supplies the body with all the minerals it requires, in an easily absorbed form. Therefore, the effects of Kalzana are quickly felt in increased vitality, better appetite, soothed nerves. Soon the whole system is toned up. The teeth regain strength and hardness and decay is arrested. Radiant health returns—to stay. Start taking Kalzana without delay—give it to your children too.

"I am never without Kalzana, not taking them always, but at any time of extra strain, and when there are infections about. I find my resistance to disease and my general health marvellous."

Miss A. M.—Wolverhampton.

Kalzana

THE MINERAL FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Bazars

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Mutilated Currency Notes

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you if you will kindly find space for this letter so as to invite the attention of those of your readers who, oblivious of the unjust provisions of the Currency Act, might find themselves in the same predicament in which I was placed.

Unfortunately, a fiver which had a small tear in the lower middle part affecting the printed number and pasted at the back was recently foisted on me. Little dreaming that a mutilated currency note had its own limitations, I accepted it but my efforts to cash the same at several places proved abortive. As a last resort I approached the Bank clerk who to my disappointment advised me that a damaged note of this description could only be cashed at the Currency Office. Moreover, he sprang a painful surprise on me when he asserted in no uncertain terms that it entirely rests with the currency office to determine the amount payable after deducting the remittance charges in case of a hundred rupee note similarly mutilated. Following the instructions of the Bank clerk I forwarded the damaged fiver under registered cover to the Currency authorities at Bombay who in due course remitted the amount less M.O. charges. It is thus apparent that I was out of pocket by some odd annas besides being subjected to unnecesary inconvenience and annoyance for possessing a fragile fiver which was liable to damage due to its passing from hand to hand every day.

Sir, it is an immutable law of Nature that every object on earth living or lifeless is susceptible to decay on account of cruel ravages of time and it is hard to believe that currency notes could be an exception. It seems paradoxical that with all its marvellous achievements Science has yet to invent a paper which can successfully resist the effects of daily wear and tear. It is therefore incomprehensible why the public should be penalised—shall I say victimised—? for possessing currency notes which in course of time not unnaturally succumb to the handling they receive almost every hour of the day year in and year out.

It is high time the authorities realised the annoyance and hardship suffered by the public and amended the Currency Act by removing the iniquitous provision in respect of hundred rupee mutilated notes. They would also be rendering a distinct service to the public if they empowered Banks to accept mutilated notes of all denominations where there was reason to believe that the damage was due to daily wear and tear over which the holder had no control.—Yours, etc.

M. B. KARANJAWALLA.

Ahmedabad.

A B. B. And C. I. Railway Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if through the columns of your esteemed paper I may be permitted o ventilate the grievance and draw the attention of the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities to the necessity of paying a little more attention to the comforts of the passengers. I travel a great deal by the B.B &. C.I. Railway, particularly by the Bombay Ahmedabad-Viramgam train, which is known as 7 down. It has always been my sad lot to be rudely shaken and almost thrown out of my berth at every station, where the train stops and starts. Sleep, therefore, is out of question. The drivers of the trains should be instructed to stop and start the trains gently, so that the passengers are not disturbed particularly in their sleep. I think it would enhance the reputation of the Company considerably if they would care to take this into consideration and I hope and earnestly wish that they will soon move in the matter and redress this inconvenience and discomfort of the travellers.—Yours, etc,

"A TRAVELLER."

19th March 1936.

BEAUTY

BRAVES THE SUN

Beauty is woman's birthright. It is one of her dearest possessions—a key which unlocks doors which nothing else can open—a key to Life, Love, Romance. But beneath this Eastern sun of ours, the majority of women find that beauty fades too quickly. Petal-smooth skins become sallow and shrivelled—pink and white complexions so soon attain a dusky tan, creamy skins become a shade darker in hue—yet this can be so easily avoided. Keep your skin fair and flawless—free from that unbecoming swarthy appearance due to exposure to scorching sunshine. And this is how you may do it. Get from your chemist an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax—that magic beauty to which so many famous beauties own their loveliness. Smooth a thin film of this wax over face, neck and hands nightly and, while you sleep it will gently and imperceptibly absorb the faded outer tissue—taking away wrinkles and sallowness, banishing sun-tan and freckles and revealing in their place a youthful unblemished complexion. Practise the wax habit daily and you will find that you have discovered the secret of perpetual youth and beauty.

Dufferin Cadets

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recent public uneasiness about the prospects of the "Dufferin" cadets can be traced largely to a prevailing misconception. As Captain Digby-Beste, the able Superintendent pointed out to me, the "Dufferin" training unlike that of Sandhurst or the R. I. N. is only a preparation for going to sea and guarantees no employment.

While the cadets are being trained to a career at sea they are also given an excellent schooling which is recognised as academically equal to the Matric or the Senior Cambridge by all the universities of India. Its moral excellence has evoked the highest praise from Lord Willingdon, Lord Brabourne and indeed impresses every visitor. In a recent conversation with the writer Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas mentioned the "Dufferin" boys as models of character and behaviour. If, therefore, at the end of the training, the cadet does not choose the sea he has wasted no time. On the other hand he has received a far better education than obtains at most shore schools.

While recognising this, however, to think of the "Dufferin" course as merely excellent schooling is undesirable. The keenness of the cadets will vanish if they are introduced to the "Dufferin" as to a Public School and not as those preparing for a noble and adventurous career.

The figures available upto the end of last December show that 281 boys have been entered as cadets. 114 are still in training and of the 167, 33 have either returned to civil life or not completed their training. Of the remaining 134, 70 are yet apprenticing in the Merchant Marine. The other 64 have all been placed. Exact figures are difficult to obtain because the cadets spend three years as apprentices on Merchantmen and at the end of that period sit for their Mate Certificates examinations at whatever ports they happen to be. It is certain, however, that not more than one or two who have completed their apprenticeship and taken their certificates have been unemployed for as long as six months. Others who have received their certificates only a month or two ago can scarcely be included in the category of the unemployed. Should, however, these not be absorbed for a considerable time then a difficult position arises.

A suggestion has been made in the "Evening News of India" that admissions should be restricted. But this has already been done. From 1934 onwards only 25 executive cadets are being taken instead of the previous 33. The other 25 taken each year are for the entirely different course of studies—Marine Engineering. 25 Mates may not be recruited every year but in making these calculations an allowance must be made for wastage—the numbers who do not elect to go to sea. These have been only 33 out of 281 so far—a circumstance indicative of economic conditions. In England the wastage is as much as 40 per cent. Captain Digby-Beste told me that in one such college last year only 7 out of 37 trained cadets elected to pursue the career. Small though it is comparatively we must allow for this wastage. Again reducing the admissions will mean a lowering of the competition and this is not desirable in the best interest of the boys as well as of shipping. To further restrict the admission seems therefore to be an unsound policy.

If the problem is to secure employment for these excellent product of the "Dufferin" and not merely racial discrimination, an aspect of it seems to have completely escaped attention. Shipping Companies take their own apprentices and train them as they like. This dual entry upsets all possible calculations on the subject. These private training courses are organised by the shipping interests themselves and it is difficult to ascertain how many of these apprentices are taken in. Government should investigate this and if any system of quota is to be operated we should lay it down that a good proportion of the vacancies are allotted exclusively to the "Dufferin" cadets. And this, perhaps, can be best achieved not by coersive legislations but the policy indicated in Sir Joseph Bhore's answer; we do not depend on the goodwill of the shipping companies but on their commonsense.

Meanwhile the parents of the "Dufferin" cadets can rest assured that their children are receiving a first-class Public School education at moderate costs with a possibility of employment which the most pessimistic estimate cannot put lower than 75 per cent.—Yours, etc.,

T. A. RAMAN,
B.A., LL.B. (Lond.),
F.R.Econ.S. (Lond.).

Training Of Solicitors

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Let me avail myself of the hospitality of your columns to make known certain facts which are significant in themselves in connection with the training and examination of solicitor's articled clerks.

Mr. H. A. H. Payne, President of the Bombay Incorporated Law Society at the Annual Dinner held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on 25th March 1935, said," "No doubt, in these hard times, the premium on the reception of an articled clerk is a great help but I would nevertheless suggest it is the duty of a solicitor who is offered an articled clerk to point out to the aspirant that the profession of a Bombay solicitor in regard to its remuneration is the hardest worked and the poorest paid profession in the world. . . Take the most common item in our bills, attendances. You attend your client, in many cases for an hour, or sometimes two hours, you give him valuable advice and yet, in spite of all your arguments, the hard-hearted Taxing Master will allow you the magnificent fee of Rs. 5. In what other profession can you find a long time expended and expert advice given for five rupees? Thirty rupees are what other professions charge and get. But, however that may be, I think it is the duty of each one of us in the interest of the profession and public generally to discourage the flocking into the profession of young men who cannot possibly hope to get any good out of it."

The Hon. Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of Bombay, rising to reply to the toast of the guests which was proposed by Mr. Payne referred to what Mr. Payne had spoken about the large number of solicitors and their decreasing income. The best course for solicitors, he suggested, was not to encourage aspirants to entry in the profession to sign articles as the examination had been made fairly stiff and very few candidates were successful.

From this it looks obvious that the object in making the examination stiff in Bombay is none other than limiting the number of entrants into the profession. If so, in fairness to the aspirants to the entry in the profession, as Mr. Herbert Warren pointed out, it must be done at an earlier state. One entirely agrees with your contributor "A solicitor" who in your issue of the 15th February suggested that it would be much better to restrict the right to sign articles to only those who secure not less than 60 p.c. of the marks obtainable at the 2nd LL. B. examination or in the alternative to conduct an entrance examination in which none should be allowed to appear more than once. I might even add: why not restrict the right to sign articles to only those below a certain age.

Be that as it may, it certainly seems unfair to let the unwary candidates sign articles and then subject them to a stiff paper examination.—Yours, etc.

"DISINTERESTED."

LORRY MEN TO GO ON STRIKE

Union Decides To Suspend Business On April 1, As Protest Against Tax

The General Secretary of the Bombay Lorry Transport Workers' Union writes:—

A meeting of the Bombay Lorry Owners was held at Wadi Bunder on Wednesday evening under the presidentship of Mr. Shamsher-khan.

At the beginning Mr. V. B. Karnik read the memorial prepared. The memorial explained that loss of trade, competition with B.P.T. Railway, bullock carts and hand carts and the increased number of lorries have immensely cut into the income of the lorry owners and that it was impossible to pay the increased tax. It was approved unanimously and a committee of ten was appointed to sign the memorial on behalf of the lorry owners.

Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Bachu Sheth, Hajee Sheth, Ramdas Murarjee and others. They proposed a strike to support the memorial and to protest against the tax.

The following resolution embodying the same was unanimously accepted.

"This meeting of the Bombay heavy lorry-owners approves of the memorial, being sent to the Governor, expressing their inability to pay the heavy tax and resolves to strike work for one day, on 1st April, in order to protest against the heavy taxation. If the reply is unfavourable, the lorry-owners firmly declare that their business would have to be brought to standstill because of their absolute inability to pay the heavy tax."

The meeting further decided that the committee that drafted the memorial should make arrangements for the conduct of the strike.

VILE PARLE MUNICIPAL BYE ELECTION

Mr. Pardhi Returned Unopposed

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Thursday.

For a seat rendered vacant on the Vile Parle Municipal Board by the resignation of Mr. Deo, Mr. I. M. Pardhi has been returned unopposed, his rival Mr. Ghanekar having withdrawn his candidature. It will be noted that Mr. Pardhi was the chairman of the Vile Parle. Notified area Committee and as such his experience in local self-Government affairs will be most welcome. At a time when the Vile Parle-Andheri Municipality has in view such ambitions schemes as town drainage and improvement of the sanitation, Mr. Pardhi's knowledge and experience will be an acquisition.

EXCISE "CONSPIRACY" CASE

Magistrate Turns Down Accused's Plea Of Illegal Use Of Powers By Officer

The petition presented by the accused in the Excise Conspiracy Case was rejected by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, on Thursday.

The magistrate held that the Excise Inspector had acted correctly and had not arrogated to himself either wrongfully or illegally the powers of a Police Officer. In fact, the filing of the complaint was in order as Mr. M. S. Navalker, did have the powers of a "police officer" within the meaning of the section under which he had acted.

The magistrate took two hours to deliver his order on the petition. The accused had submitted that the whole proceedings were illegally initiated and lacked the consent of the Government of Bombay, and should, therefore, be terminated and the accused discharged.

Mr. Haji reviewed all the authorities cited by Counsel both for the defence in support of the petition and Mr. Godinho for the prosecution. The magistrate held that the rulings of the Full Bench decisions of the Madras, and Bombay High Courts did not lay down that an Excise Officer did not enjoy the powers of a police officer and, therefore, did not possess the authority to investigate a cognizable or non-cognizable offence.

At the conclusion of the hearing an application was made for an adjournment of the case as the accused have to be present at Calcutta in connection with the hearing of the case filed there and which comes off for hearing on March 30.

The Magistrate adjourned the case to June 9.

Mr. P. N. Godinho, special prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. C. N. Kanuga with Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla instructed by Mr. Gagrat of Messrs. Gagrat and Co. Solicitors, defended all the accused in the case.

(Continued from column 7.)

every hope of brisk trade at the ends of the tunnel, which provides for a double motor-way, shortening the distance from Paris to Rome by more than 100 miles.

The tunnel itself will be of about 7½ miles. It, therefore, does not threaten a British record. The longest tunnel in the world is now in London, for the entire run from Golders Green to South Wimbledon (16 miles) is now below the surface. The Simplon Tunnel (12 miles long) ranks second, and the Italian Appennine (11¼ miles) third.

* * * *

Not the least obstacle the Italians have encountered in North Abyssinia is the language difficulty. They have published a handbook of the Tigre language, for the use of their troops.

The handbook concludes with a selection of native proverbs, which are perhaps included as appropriate for the campaign. The soldiers who have studied the book will be able to inform the natives that "a people without education is like food without salt." If progress is not fast enough they can murmer to each other: "Kab mehero a'amro"—"Patience is the greatest wealth."

* * * *

An institute of experimental psychology at Oxford is provided for in a statute considered in convocation at Oxford on March 18. It was recommended that Dr. William Brown, Wilde Reader in Mental Philosophy, should be the first director of the new institute.

The cost will be met from the income of an anonymous gift of £10,000. A decree is being put forward, providing the sum of £500, together with an annual grant of £500 to be allocated from the Rockefeller Benefaction for Research in Science to the Institute of Psychology.

* * * *

England according to a correspondent of the Hanover "Anzeiger", is a land of knitting. In the tubes, at political meetings, among theatre and cinema queues women and girls are always to be found busy at this work, he says.

The season makes no difference. In summer they knit for harvest, in harvest they knit for winter, in winter for spring, and in spring for summer.

The correspondent suggests that concentration on knitting contributes to making English women such excellet listeners.

* * * *

A new book by the ex-Kaiser is nearing completion, and will be published in a couple of months. It is concerned with the results of the excavations at the Gorgo Temples, Corfu, in which he has always been deeply interested.

The former Emperor has never enjoyed better health than at present. He spends the whole of his mornings in the open air, engaged on his favourite task, of woodchopping and on replanting the spaces which he has cleared. The afternoons are devoted to his studies.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent.)

M. Paul-Boncour, who supported M. Flandin at the League meeting last week, fell into politics almost by mistake at the age of 25.

As Secretary of the Paris Barristers' Congress he delivered a lecture which was brilliant, but extreme. Maitre Poyer, the Dean of the Bar, was alarmed by what he termed "this marvellous piece of oratory," and asked his colleague, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, to take the young man as one of his secretaries to "calm him down."

Some months later Waldeck-Rousseau became Prime Minister. The calming process, however, did not eradicate M. Paul-Boncour's Left Wing sympathies. Though to-day he ranks as Independent in the Senate, he is nearer the Left than the Right. He has been twice Minister of Foreign Affairs, and once Minister of War. He also belongs to the considerable number of French politicians who have held the Premiership.

M. Paul-Boncour retains one point of resemblance to M. Laval, whose progress from Left to Right has been much more considerable. He also is inseparable from his cigarette.

* * * *

The clocks at Greenwich which tell the world the time are not always right. This is on the word of no less an authority than Dr. H. Spencer Jones, the Astronomer Royal. He and his staff keep a watch on the sun. They always know the right time. Clocks, however, are capricious, and those that register Greenwich Time though they are the best and most correct in the world, are sometimes as much as several hundreds of a second out.

This information almost over came a London caricaturist, Joss when he went to Greenwich Observatory to make a study of Dr Jones for the caricature for his newspaper. The Astronomer-Royal agreed that at Greenwich, their duty was to keep the time. What, asked Joss, did they do when they could not see the sun for perhaps weeks on end?

"Then," said the Astronomer, "we rely on our clocks."

"But," asked Joss, "how did they know the clocks were right?"

They were not always right, replied the oracle without revealing the secret. Moreover, they did not put them right. They were content to know by what exact fraction of a second they were wrong.

Joss was dumbfounded. He had taken very particular care, seeing that he was visiting the Observatory, to be at the Astronomer-Royal's door dead on time.

* * * *

In addition to time, smoke is being measured at Greenwich. Scientists of the Fuel Research Station are making a determined attack on the domestic chimney's output for the first time. It is a complicated task because the amount of smoke that escapes depends on several factors—the way the fire is lit, how it is encouraged, how fresh fuel is put on (gently should be the rule), the kind of grate, and how much air space it has.

The smoke problem is as urgent as it ever was, but there is some hope of our getting a grate that will consume smoke as well as coal.

It is reported that a number of business men with an eye to the future have lately been visiting Chamonix and Aosta—the French and Italian extremities of the future Mont Blanc Tunnel. Their aim is to chose sites for garages, petrol-pumps and restaurants. As the plans and negotiations are now almost completed, there seems

(Continued in column 5.)

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Communities Themselves Must Solve Minority Problem

"Special Protection" Under Reforms Is Incompatible With Democracy, Says Jayakar

The anomaly and inconsistency of "special protection" to the Minorities in democracy were referred to by Mr. M. R. Jayakar when he delivered a lecture on the "New Reforms and the Minor Communities" at the Wilson College Hall on Wednesday. Prof. P. A. Wadia presided.

Mr. Jayakar appealed to the Minorities to refuse to accept the "protection" and throw themselves heart and soul in line with the major political parties in the country.

The Minority problem in India, said Mr. Jayakar, was not very different from that in other countries. There was nothing peculiar about it though in certain quarters there was a tendency to exaggerate it. Any country which aspired to be free had to settle it. Protection it had been laid down by the League of Nations, should be afforded to the Minorities in the matters of religion and culture and none would have objected to a protection of this kind, and the amplest safeguard would have been given.

DANGEROUS PROTECTION.

But there was a difference in the kind of protection that was demanded. The difference came in when the community tried to exalt itself, or to isolate from the majority communities, when they were Indians of the same nature, having the same impulses and sentiments as other Indians, but differed only in religion. But people go beyond, continued the lecturer, and try to create an island to build barricades and fortresses so that it could regard the community as different. There lay the danger.

Under the Government of India Act just enacted, protection had been given to the Christian community not only in matters of education and culture, which was their due, but the protection given to them was somewhat unnecessary and excessive in that they had been made a separate political unit.

RIGHT SOLUTION.

"I am the last person to say anything against the working of the Act," continued Mr. Jayakar, "Good or bad it must be worked—and this view has since become more and more popular in certain circles. Now the thing is there, and you will find that the Governor and the Governor-General have been given "special responsibilities" in all cases where the Minority interests have got to be safeguarded and protected. This means that the minorities could rush to the Governor whenever any difference arose, and get it settled. "While I hold that the Minorities ought to have been left to settle the problem among themselves and with the rest of the political parties."

"In the formation of the ministry in Bombay, for instance, it is obvious," continued Mr. Jayakar, "that any sensible Chief Minister who forms the ministry—and I hope that the Congress will come and form a ministry so that they will know exactly what it is to have 'office' and responsibility—he would not be able to run the ministry for a week unless there is the backing of the Minorities." If he failed to include a Christian in the Cabinet, the community could appeal to the Governor, and the Chief Minister would be forced to include a member at the behest of the latter. If he does not and persists in his choice, a crisis would arise. A more natural arrangement would be to leave the question to be settled between the Communities. Special protection was now laid down in the Act in words of steel and could not be altered until the Communities themselves desired a change. That was most extraordinary. It would take a long time for the communities to get out of its feelings. It looked like self-determination but self-determination after they had isolated themselves from the rest of the parties in the country.

LET NOT "HEDGES" GROW.

Sir Samuel Hoare had called the safeguards 'hedges,' and these 'hedges' in India had a tendency to grow into trees, and no scissors had been provided to trim and cut

(Continued in column 3.)

Ladies and nurses making collections in the City on Thursday for the Golden Jubilee Fund of the K. R. Cama Hospital.

Thamboo Chetty Gives First Recital Before Mysore Maharaja

(From A Correspondent).

In the presence of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and a large gathering of distinguished guests of His Highness, Philomena Thumboo Chetty the Mysore lady violinist fame gave her first recital in India. His Highness the Maharaja had always evinced the most gracious and solicitous interest in the career of the daughter of his Huzur Secretary and it was most appropriate that her first recital in her country after the very successful and brilliant career in Europe should have been under the distinguished patronage of her Sovereign.

The programme gave full scope for the performer's talent. First, there was the "Violin Concerto in G. Minor," of Bach, with its two movements, the first, lively and full of verve, the second dreamy, with an air of sadness in its rhythm and refrain. The "Havanaise" of Saint-Sains, with its quick almost jazz-like movement, a piece remarkable for the quick fingering and the striking effect of the high notes. Then came the "Violin Concerto in C. Major" (Vivaldi-Kreisler). This piece afforded a good test of the performer's technique. She concluded the programme with a "Valse" by Brahms, "Moment Musical" (Schubert-Kreisler), and "Hungarian Dance No. 5" (Brahms-Jochim.)

Messrs. Nariman And Deshpande Return From Delhi

Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, who had gone to Delhi to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress returned to Bombay on Thursday morning. The latter left for Belgaum by the Deccan Queen last evening.

Sequel To Proposed Conversion

CAWNPORE, March 25.

Police dispersed a crowd of Hindus and Muslims that collected in front of the Widows' Home, Cawnpore, to-day. It is stated that a Lodh woman expressed her desire to embrace Islam and her daughter and sister who were minors were kept in the Widows' Home on the inducement of the Hindus. The Muslims wanted to remove them and it is caused some commotion.

The minor girls were produced before a magistrate who ordered that they should remain in the Home till they attained majority. —A.P.

(Continued from column 2.)

down the seedlings. And no power had been given to the legislatures over these. Asking the Minorities to forego their 'rights" was like asking a hungry man who had been given special food to take to ordinary diet.

The only remedy was in throwing themselves heart and soul into the formation of political parties, and to refuse to be isolated. The Christians were numerically very small, and their patriotic feeling was as keen as of other communities. They would be able to find tremendous sensation by throwing themselves in the vortex of political parties in the country.

Those who said that the States would resemble the official bloc in the new legislatures had not understood, opined Mr. Jayakar, the potency and powers of the legislatures.

Mr. Jayakar concluded democracy's progress could not be hampered. It could leap over all barricades. However backward politically a Minority community may be, the moment it joined the political fray, it would not remain undisturbed. "I have seen some persons determined to support reaction, but they soon opened to all processes of life and democracy. The wall of Jericho began to fall at the sounding of the bugle."

DUPLICATION OF HOSPITALS

Sir Mangaldas Mehta Criticises Decision Of Medical Relief Committee

The Medical Relief Committee of the Bombay Corporation has turned down the suggestion of transferring the beds in the Children's Ward at the K. E. M. Hospital to the Bai Jerbai Wadia Children's Hospital.

In 1932 the Corporation resolved to appoint a committee to report as to the desirability of permanently closing the Children's Ward at the K. E. M. Hospital and transferring the patients therein to the Children's Hospital.

The Municipal Commissioner opposed the proposition, as he thought that the increasing activities of the special departments of the K. E. M. Hospital and particularly the ear, nose and throat departments where children are admited in large numbers and the decision of the Schools Committee, make it imperative to retain the children's beds at the K. E. M. Hospital.

The Medical Relief Committee endorsed the views of the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir Mangaldas V. Mehta differed from the above view and in a dissenting minute stated:—

I am surprised that the Commissioner thinks that there are likely to be administrative difficulties in the matter of sending students to the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children, for, as a matter of fact, the Dean of the K. E. M. Hospital has been sending his students to the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children for the last two College terms.

When the students of the G. S. M. College are already taking advantage of the facilities offered at the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children the administrative difficulties referred to by the Commissioner are evidently not insurmountable. The Triennial Inspection Committee of the University of Bombay has drawn the attention of the Universitey Authorities and of the K. E. M. Hospital to this waste of excellent clinical material which is available at a stone's throw from the K. E. M. Hospital.

It is very curious that two institutions should do the same kind of work within a distance of 100 yards, and it will be a matter of ridicule for the medical profession here, as well as in other countries, that such a state of affairs should be allowed to continue.

As a concrete instance I quote the arrangement arrived at between the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital and the K. E. M. Hospital which have proved satisfactory in the interests of the students of the G. S. M. College, and the Dean has admitted it.

As regards the administrative difficulties of detailing nurses to an outside institution, as the Commissioner says, (its own institution) and the fear that the Dean expresses viz., that the K. E. M. Hospital will be disaffiliated by the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council, it is all imaginary and I am sure if there is a will there is a way.

It is incorrect to say that the 20 beds that might be closed down would be occupied by the adults, and this would increase the cost of maintenance, for as it is there is such a demand for beds at the K. E. M. Hospital that more than the scheduled number of patients allowed by the Corporation is admitted and put on the ground, and at least it would be humane to put out of this number 20 patients on the beds than on the ground. So long as the total number of patients does not exceed the present number of admissions, the cost per bed cannot increase.

The Corporation approved of the recommendation of the Medical Relief Committee on Thursday.

The Rao Raja Kalyan Singhji Bahadur of 'Sikar' visited the Marwari Library, Delhi on Sunday and was impressed with the work of the institution. He gave a donation of Rs. 101 towards the lifting of the debt on the institution.

ACCUSED DECLINE TO MAKE STATEMENT

Magistrate Frames Charges In "Communist" Case

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The hearing of the case in which Iqbal Singh Himdal, Somnath Lahiri, and Chinta Singh are accused of alleged communist activities was resumed to-day before Sir Hormazdiar Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The accused declined to make any statement at the present stage.

The following charges were framed against the accused:

Firstly, that they were members of an unlawful Associations, to wit the Communist Party of India and its Committees and Sub-Committees and branches declared unlawful by the Government, received contributions for the aforesaid unlawful associations and assisted its operations and thereby committed an offence punishable under Sub-Section (1) of Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 (act 14 of 1908).

Secondly that they managed or assisted in the management of the unlawful Associations and thereby committed an offence punishable under Sub-Section (2) of Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 (act 14 of 1908).

Thirdly, that they distributed and kept for wistribution or publication unauthorised News-sheets an offence punishable under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges.

The case was adjourned to 6th April for cross-examination of witnesses.

Mr. S. G. Velinker appeared for the prosecution and Messrs. H. R. Pardiwala, N. T. Shroff and V. H. Joshi appeared for the defence.

Magisterial Power For Acting Police Chief

Thursday's "The Bombay Government Gazette" announces the appointment of Mr. J. W. Rowland to be a Presidency Magistrate in the Town and Island of Bombay while officiating as Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The appointment is also announced of Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni to be a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, with effect from April 2, vice Mr. V. G. Deshpande, retiring.

The Maharaja Jamsaheb returned on Wednesday from Gir jungles. He killed a pair of lion and lioness while hunting. The wounded lion killed one person on the spot, and wounded another person whose condition is said to be precarious Jamsaheb granted his family a pension.

(Continued from column 7.)

duty" at Kurla states that he saw a motor car bearing number X2092 going in the direction of Bombay in the early hours of the morning. There were about four people in the car with a woman.

Police enquiries reveal that the accused procured the complainant for an unknown Bania for immoral purposes and that she was taken to Chembur accompanied by her paramour.

Enquiries also disclose that the accused followed the complainant, her paramour and their party to Chembur in a motorcar having number 3796 and that the accused took with him four other persons.

Taken For Drive

The statement of the complainant's paramour, on the other hand, is to the effect that the complainant and he were taken for a drive in a motor car to Chembur by a friend and at Chembur they were set upon by some persons unknown to him. The complainant, according to him, was forcibly taken from him from the car.

While the police are busy making further enquiries in this connection, both the complainant and her paramour are reported to be missing.

The accused was put up before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon, and ordered to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 100, or in default to be remanded for a period of fourteen days pending further enquiries.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A verdict of "death from fracture of skull and multiple haemorrhage" due to having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a motor bus, was recorded by the Coroner's Jury, at the inquest held to-day on the body of Prabakar Siriram aged 3, who was run over and killed by a B. B. E. T. Co's bus on the 18th instant.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

At 9-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the Kalachowki Police received the startling information that some persons residing in different rooms of a hut in Sewree, had become unconscious.

On proceeding the spot, the Police found about 12 or 13 persons giddy, vomitting and unconscious. They were removed to the Arthur Road Hospital where a woman Kashibai Ramchandra expired.

At an identification hearing to-day before the City Coroner, Mahadeo Tatoo, a mill operative, stated that the deceased was his sister aged 19, and resided with her husband in a hut at Sewree closed to a Chunam Kiln.

The Assistant Police Surgeon's report showed that death was due to carbon-monoxide poisoning.

Pending further Police investigations into the matter, hearing was adjourned till the 1st of April, 1936.

One Roshanlall was produced this morning before the Additional Presidency Magistrate on a charge of cheating.

It was alleged that the accused approached the Manager of an Engineering concern, who is the complainant in the case, and represented himself as the Poet Laureate of India and that he was commissioned by a person in high authority to present him (the complainant) with a gold frame containing a poem praising the complainants work in India.

He thereafter suggested that a donation be given towards the cost of defraying the expenses of the frame. Believing these representations to be true, the complainant paid Rs. 10, to the accused who promised to present the frame within three days. He had not turned up at the office since.

It was further stated by the prosecution that the accused was at present undergoing trial for a similar offence before the Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court.

The accused was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 25 and one surety and in default was remanded to police custody till the 30th instant.

In consequence of a statement made by a woman, named Kripadevi, before the Maharbowrie Police during the week-end, that she was abducted to Chembur, where four people were alleged to have committed a rape on her, the police arrested last night Popatlal Kanji Mehta.

Kripadevi, wife of Gulab, was residing at Duncan Road with her paramour Benarisidas, son of Munsi Jagannath.

On Friday night, Kripadevi stated in her complaint, she was abducted by four persons on the pretext that her paramour was under the influence of Bhang in some corner of Bombay. But she was later put in a motor car and taken to Chembur, and after the commission of the offence, she was brought back to Bombay and left to her fate.

A Puzzle

The police are now confronted with an interesting puzzle, as they are in possession of three different versions of what happened on the night in question.

The police constable on 'post

(Continued in column 5.)

INDIAN PROVIDENT FUNDS

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Members are informed that with effect from 1st April, 1936, the period of revival of Policies of defaulting members has been reduced from twelve months to six months from the date of default, with the usual penalty and with the Proviso that the defaulters shall not be entitled to Relief if any marriage takes place within 6 months from the date of payment. Members must therefore make early payments to avoid lapse of their Policies.

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'Infallible' Handicappers Must Be Controlled

Stewards Should Act As Members Of Board To Investigate Complaints

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

"Diogenes" after his great namesake the philosopher or the cynic has forsaken his tub and has come out into the open with his suggestion under the caption "how to ensure equity in handicapping". He suggests a Board of Control to prevent extreme cases and "spare a self-opinionated handicapper a good deal of criticism." In my opinion the Stewards should act as the Board of Control as the rules of racing permit a complaint to be made to them. If these gentlemen would sympathetically consider cases brought to their notice, either officially or otherwise, great satisfaction would result from their proper handling of such cases. Unfortunately as far as I know, the past history of the Turf Club has always maintained the tradition, that the handicapper is never wrong.

The archives of this great body I fear cannot produce a single instance in the last quarter century of its annals, where the Stewards have ever entertained a complaint against the handicapper as being correct. The result has been that owners and trainers have fought shy of this method, which only tends to make them an unpleasant target for the future. They naturally resort to bush methods of ventilating their grievances. When verbosity and tongue—fulmination on the coffee-tables, stables and other race-course rendezvous fail to achieve their purpose, the press is sought after as the final refuge and the only hope of the maimed and helpless. A genuine and sympathetic attitude not only of the Stewards but even of the handicapper would go a great way towards balancing the "extremes", which Diogenes has analysed.

Nobody Else To Blame

Unfortunately, if the handicapper persists in "some rooted ideas of his own and is a strong believer in his own infallibility", then nobody but himself is to blame for his being so self-opiniated, and if he chooses to carry this to further extremes by persisting in his errors though the same is pointed out to him time and again," then "God save me from myself," seems to be the right anthem in which he must take refuge if he desires a different state of affairs to prevail in the future. While I quite agree with Diogenes that handicappers may overestimate or underrate the ability of horses, yet there is a limit even to their opinions, and if they cross these limits it is time for somebody to step forward and cry "halt" and this must be done in the interests of the sport and of all owners and trainers contributing to it.

I have already cited the instances of Clicquot, Thracian Prince, Highness and Bold Bandit. I shall add one more to this imposing list. A comparison between Abundance and Themometre will further illustrate how all the recognised rules of handicapping can be set aside when the handicapper relies solely on his own opinion of the merits or otherwise of certain horses and how he can find himself in a quandary to the detriment or otherwise of the horses concerned.

Abundance after a highly successful season in Bombay, started with 9-4 in Class II in Poona on the first day in the Reay Plate where he ran nowhere. He repeated his performance the second day with 9-2 in the Ascot Plate and for doing so was dropped 4 lbs. After a long interval he reappeared on the last day of the Poona Races in the September Plate and ran nowhere carrying 8-9. The next ray Abundance with 8-10 ran a neck behind Naidor (7-6) who won the Newbury Plate. For this neck second he got a penalty of 2 lbs. over Le Mont Chevalier and Knight's Adventure, who both ran nowhere in the Newbury Plate and he won the Curzon Plate beating Pin Money by a short head. Abundance was naturally transferred to Class I before the Bombay Racing Season started. Thermometer, after his three inglorious displays during the previous Bombay season started with 9-4 in Class III in Poona on the 2nd Day in the Elphinston Plate, where he ran nowhere.

His next outing was in the Criterion, a terms race, where he ran 5 lengths behind the winner Zuyder Zee and short headed Royal Prince at level weights. The following day carrying 9-4 he won by a length from Achieve (7-12), who finished another four lengths in front of the others.

For this victory he was transferred to Class II and handicapped 8-9 in the Burnett Plate (Div. I), only 9 lbs. below the top weight Dr. Strabismus and a stone and 5 lbs. above Garter Princess. He ran third to Widden Hill (8-7) and Blackette (7-13) 1-1/2 lengths away, and the Doctor finished a short head behind him

It may be argued in favour of the handicapper that it proved that the estimate of the horse, however severe, was correct, inasmuch as he figured on board. Quite true, but it may also be argued on behalf of the owner that had the horse not received this harsh treatment, or in the alternative had he been treated as Abundance was, he would have won his race. Another also ran in the September Plate brought Thermometer's career in Poona to an end, but he found himself masquerading in false colours in first class in Bombay. In this last race Thermometer was 8-11 and Abundance 8-9, a difference of 2 lbs., both accepted and ran nowhere.

A week later in the Newbury Plate, the handicapper's opinion still remained unchanged, for the Doctor was 9-7 and Abundance 8-10, a dicerence of 11 lbs. which was quite correct in view of the Doctor having carried 9-4 and run a short head behind Thermometer (8-9) in the Burnett Plate as stated above, a difference of 9 lbs.

Winner Should Get Penalty

In this race Abundance ran 2nd as stated above and thereafter won the Curzon Plate. Now, according to all accepted notions of handicapping, familiar to me for the last 30 years, a winner of a race usually gets some penalty. In fact Rule No. 125 of the Rules of Racing in laying down the rules for weights, penalties and allowances expressly states, "there shall be no allowances or penalties in a handicap except penalties for winning a race after the publication of the weights." A couple of years back, the winning penalty was 7 lbs., but this was considered insufficient and now Rule 9 of General Conditions printed in all race programmes expressly stipulates "in all handicaps, a winner of a race after the publication of weights, to carry 10 lbs. extra." This was done because certain horses who won a race repeated their success as they could not be handicapped owing to the weights for the 2nd Race having already been published before the 1st Race was run. At any rate the idea behind the rule was that some penalty was necessary for a winner and the handicapper is understood to have approved of this idea very strongly, when he revised or recommended a revision of Rule 9 as stated above. In this case, therefore, as Abundance had run a close 2nd and then won a race, the presumption would naturally be that when he met Thermometer again, he would be handicapped above him in lieu of their former difference being only 2 lbs.

Let us see how these horses are handicapped in Bombay!

On the 1st Day in the Sandhurst Plate (6 furlongs) with Centoi (7-12) and Abundance (7-5), the former runs 4th and the latter nowhere in a field of nine.

On the third day in the Mentmore Handicap of one mile, Centoi carried 7-9, Abundance 7-5, the difference of 3 lbs. against Abundance may have been due to the distance, both ran nowhere.

Abundance with 7-10 again ran nowhere on the 4th day in the Windsor Plate, a mile race for horses in Classes I and II. A fortnight later (the 6th day) in the X'mas Handicap, 6 furlongs, Thermometer gets 8-5 and Centoi 7-9. If Abundance had been entered here he would have received here 7-5 at the very utmost as in the Mentmore Handicap. Thus Thermometer was handicapped a stone above Abundance in spite of the latter having run second and won a race in Poona after both these horses had been handicapped at a difference of 2 lbs. only in a previous race, and both of them had run nowhere in that race.

Glorified Promotion

I pointed out in an earlier article on the handicapping of Bold Bandit, how the horse had received French promotion against the placed and also ran horses. There it was a matter of 7 lbs. at the maximum. Here it is over a stone, if the winning penalty is taken into account. This is indeed French promotion glorified out of all proportion. By no stretch of the imagination can it be argued that this difference is due to the fact that Abundance ran thrice nowhere in Bombay and Thermometer did not run. For any allowance so given would be more than counter-balanced by the penalties incurred by the former for running 2nd and winning in Poona. Therefore, in any case, Thermometer meets Abundance on 12 lbs. worse terms.

Why? Either the former has been duly raised a stone or the latter has been dropped to that extent—and yet if the handicaps had been reversed their language would have been better understood and there would have at least been no Babel in its etymology. As it is I have cogitated and ruminated all to no useful purpose, and the only conclusion I have deduced is that this Chinese puzzle would have proved a shorter in the courts of the old celestial emperors. In this modern age, it threatens to rival all the cross-word puzzle competitions for which thousands of rupees are advertised weekly. Why not substitute this one for a change and ask the aggrieved owners and trainers to subscribe for prizes. The chivalrous Stewards also can subscribe their quota here, by readily sitting in judgment over the hopeful competitors.

Come on ye knights of the course, all and sundry, owners trainers, jockeys and the entire racing public, enter the lists and dare to tilt your lances at this multi-headed hydra which threatens to engulf and entomb all who dare to penetrate its maze of mysteries! Let the readers work out for themselves the aftermaths of these handicaps. Thermometer has registered two fruitless 4ths in 5 outings and has rightly descended a class, but a season has gone and Thermometer now unfortunately registers his age as "aged." "Hora fugit non revocabit"—the hour flies never to be recalled.

I have pointed out enough this season to the Stewards to set them thinking. If they have followed closely my figures and arguments and if they wish the sport well, then they must come to the conclusion that there is something rotten in the State of Denmark and the earlier they mend or end the existing state of affairs, the better for their peace of mind and the satisfaction of all concerned.

If the handicapper himself can set matters right, then, indeed, will he have earned the meed of praise which rightly should be his, for discontented owners and trainers with a righteous cause do not conduce to healthy handicapping. Should both these fail then it shall be my unpleasant duty to comment upon and point out where and how the handicapper has erred, and this I shall not hesitate to do in the best interests of the game and all owners and trainers.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas addressing the meeting held on Wednesday on the Chowpatty Sands to condemn the action of the Government in placing a virtual ban on the entry of Subhas Babu into India.

NOTICE ON MADRAS MAYOR

Councillor Applies To Court For Moving Resolution

MADRAS, March 25.

Mr. Damodaram Naidu, a Councillor of the Madras Corporation filed an application to-day before Mr. Justice Lakshman Rao against the Mayor of Madras requiring him to show cause why a writ of Mandamus should not be issued compelling the Mayor to allow the applicant to move his resolution in the City Council to refer back the budget estimates for 1936-37 to the Standing Committee for re-submission by it within a specified date under Section 157 of the City Municipal Act and also to show cause why a writ should not be issued requiring the Mayor not to proceed with further consideration of the budget till the applicant was allowed to exercise his right.

His Lordship issued a notice returnable on April 2nd.—A. P.

Krishnadas Refutes Govt. Inference

SUBHAS WAS VICTIM OF PREJUDICE

"What I Wrote Was Based On Hearsay And Gossip," He Says

ALLAHABAD, March 25.

Krishnadas whose intercepted letter was referred to by the Government during the Assembly debate on March 23 last in connection with the Government ban on the entry of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose into India, has issued the following statement:

UNJUST PERSECUTION.

"In their defence of the policy pursued against Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, both the Law Member and the Home Secretary repeated in the Assembly their reference to the old intercepted letter from me to Gandhiji. This repeated reference to the old document indicates that the Government case against Sjt. Bose may be based on this and none other. If that is so, I must unhesitatingly say that his persecution on that basis is both unreasonable and unjustified. The Law Member made much of the fact that the letter was not challenged by me. It was a letter written some six years ago during my journey in East Bengal. I did not preserve any copy, but if the document was so precious to the Government, may I ask whether I was so much beyond the pale of their jurisdiction as not to be in a position to be cross-examined with a view to sifting the sources of my information. That alone could prove whether several statements made in the letter were tenable. We hear so much of judicial care and temperament being brought to bear on the examination of the cases of Bengal detenus. If this is a sample of such care and temperament, the Government has only to thank itself if its profession of justice in this connection is rejected by the country at large.

"The letter, as its contents showed, was a private communication to Gandhiji. In a private communication no one is expected to write, weighing words as one would do in case of a public statement. My relation with Gandhiji was such that I was expected to convey to him whatever I heard or saw without much critical examination. He had other sources of information than that of mine, was, therefore, not incumbent on me to be judicially careful before I conveyed my impressions or observations to him.

Although by birth a Bengalee, I had been out of touch with Bengal for 15 years. Before I went there in 1930 in connection with the Satyagraha movement, the alleged facts about the existence of several schools of revolutionaries in Bengal were gathered by me in prison during the rush of the Movement when all sorts of people were thrown together pell mell. These included Satyagrahis, unsophisticated villagers, some revolutionaries and a host of Government emissaries or "agent provocateurs" who were sent to create confusion in the ranks of Civil Resisters. I cannot vouch that I was not misled by some belonging to this last group into forming opinions about the political situation in Bengal which might ultimately prove to be without any foundation.

VICTIM OF PREJUDICE.

"I should also make it clear that I have no direct knowledge of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose's alleged complicity with the Yugantar Party of revolutionaries and that what I wrote was based on hearsay or gossip. There is also another fact to be taken into consideration. We, Gandhites, started with prejudice against Sjt. Bose because of his opposition to Gandhiji at the sessions of the Congress held in Calcutta and Lahore and his open criticism of Gandhiji's policy. This opposition and criticism might have been induced by the radical outlook of Sjt. Bose as opposed to what is considered to be Gandhiji's conservatism. This, however, is no evidence to prove that Sjt. Bose is an advocate of violence as opposed to the policy of non-violence. He may be after all a victim of prejudice created against him by parties including the Government interested in keeping him out of field of politics, especially that of Bengal."—United Press.

BACK-SCENES OF SPANISH POLITICS

(Continued from page 6).

who is the real leader of the Spanish Revolution and the founder of coalition among the various Leftist parties of divergent views.

A Socialist Republic

His programme is entirely Marxist. His one ambition is the collectivisation of all means of production and exchange. "I shall always remain, a socialist, a Marxist and a revolutionary" he declared a few days ago. He thas, however, realised that the time is not yet ripe for controlling the Spanish Republic single-handed and that an alliance with the Leftist Republicans is therefore necessary. In his own words "the aim of the Socialists is the conquest of political power—all to themselves, let it be understood. But for the moment what is needed is to save the Republic and that is why an alliance with the Republicans is indispensable."

The one ambition of Largo Caballero is to establish a socialistic Republic after the Soviet model but as a first step he is prepared to tolerate a democratic socialistic Republic of the kind of 1931.

There is thus, in the coalition of the present day, no real cohesion: nor even a strong common programme. Even the moderate reforms and renovations agreed upon it is feared, may not be enforced and the Government may just demoralise the country by demagogue measures as they did during their last tenure of office.

The present Government is not made on solid foundations and dissensions may probably soon break supplementing once more the list of many ministries, that have sprung up and fallen since the birth of the Republican regime.

AIR MAIL'S DEPARTURE DELAYED

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, March 25

The westbound Imperial Airmail which was to have taken off this morning is leaving only to-morrow.

WEEK BY WEEK SHE REDUCED

42 lbs. Simply Disappeared

RHEUMATISM WENT TOO—THANKS TO KRUSCHEN

Fat and rheumatism are twin troubles. As they arise from the same source, it is only natural that they should yield to the same treatment. In the following letter, a woman tells how Kruschen Salts took off 42 pounds of fat and brought her relief from muscular rheumatism at the same time.

"Eighteen months ago I weighed 12 stone 4 lbs. I also had rheumatism very badly in the muscles of my arms and got palpitation after exercise. I saw Kruschen Salts advertised and thought I would try them. Today I weigh 9 stone 4 lbs., my rheumatism has gone, and I have no palpitation after exercise. No dieting—just a teaspoonful of Kruschen Salts in hot water every morning. I could go on praising Kruschen Salts for ever."—Mrs. V.E.

Overweight and rheumatic poisoning almost invariably arise from the same source—a system loaded with unexpelled waste, like a furnace choked with ashes and soot. Allowed to accumulate, this waste matter is turned into layer after layer of surplus fat, and at the same time the victim lays in a stock of rheumatic poison. The six salts in Kruschen assist the internal organs to throw off each day the wastage and poisons that encumber the system. Then, little by little, that ugly fat goes—slowly, yes, but surely.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists and Stores at 2/6 per bottle.

IT MUST BE WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Never accept a substitute for Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla. For over a CENTURY, Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla has remained unrivalled as a blood purifier, restorative, invigorator and preventive of disease.

Its remarkable power of removing all impurities from the blood, makes Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla specially valuable in cases of ACNE, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, ULCERS, RASHES, ERUPTIONS, ECZEMA and SKIN DISEASES arising from a disordered condition of the blood, as well as for SLUGGISH LIVER, DEBILITY, LASSITUDE and GENERAL WEAKNESS.

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A story you will never forget—

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS UP

Scattered Outside Buying And Covering

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER WEAK

Wheat Steady But Other Commodities Featureless

BOMBAY, March 26

On Thursday cross rates ruled very steady.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADIER

New York cotton displayed steadier tendency in sympathy with better Liverpool cables. There was scattered outside buying and covering.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER WEAK

London gold was firm but silver was weak.

WHEAT STEADY

Wheat ruled steady but the demand was restricted by weather uncertainties. Other commodities were featureless.

BETTER TENDENCY IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange was generally quiet due to the lack of speculative interest. Giltedged securities after some easiness developed better tendency.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Mar 26

Previous closing	10.68
To-day's opening	10.70
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	10.74
Difference	+06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Mar 26

Previous closing	5.78
To-day's opening	5.80
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	5.84
Difference	+06

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 196-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar 26

Cotton displayed somewhat steadier tendency in sympathy with better Liverpool cables but the uncertainty with regard to the method of disposal of pools holdings checked speculative activity. There are reports that the pool is donating spot cotton for relief purposes. Meanwhile rains are expected in the west and crop work is progressing.

Trading in July commenced at 10.70 i.e. 2 points higher than previous closing. Prices improved on higher Liverpool advices and scattered outside buying and covering but the demand was generally slow with traders awaiting lead from Washington. The market later gathered fresh strength on renewed buying interest with July rising to 10.74 but the higher level attracted some local selling with prices showing a tendency to fall back.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.74 with a rise of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar 26

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (11.02/11.02) 11.10/11.09
July (10.62/10.61) 10.71/10.70
October (10.13/10.13) 10.22/10.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar 26

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March (6.03) 6.09
American May (5.91) 5.95
Egyptian March (8.87) 8.91
Egyptian May (8.70) 8.74

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar 26

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved around Rs. 196. The rate at 11 p.m. was Rs. 196 with New York futures about 4 points up. Broach July was quoted at Rs. 197-8.

PROSPECTS OF TRADE

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, Liverpool:—

Cotton: Present prospects anything but bullish yet discounts on distants discourage short sales.

Rubber: Expect higher now that Akron strike is settled.

J/Sept 7 9/16 O/Dec 7 11/16 Jan/Mar 7 3/4

Wheat: Liverpool recommend straddle sales of May and purchases of October.

Copper: Consumption good; market lacks speculative support; should improve later. £36/3/9.

Lead: Requirements Spring trade likely to cause further advance.

Shamdasani Case In High Court

Further hearing was resumed before Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court of Mr. Shamdasani's application against the order of the Chief Justice of the Small Causes Court awarding Rs. 500 as compensation to Mr. Alarakhia, the second respondent in the Mandvi bye-election case which was dismissed.

After Mr. Shamdasani had advanced some more arguments, the case was adjourned to Friday (today).

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Mar 26

Previous closing	4.96 1/4
To-day's opening	4.96 1/8
To-day's closing	4.95 3/4

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Mar 26

Previous closing	4.96 3/16
To-day's opening	4.96 7/32
To-day's closing	4.95 7/8
Difference	—.00 7/16

FRANC RATE

London, Mar 26

Previous closing	74.98
To-day's opening	75.00
To-day's closing	75.00
Difference	+02

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar 26

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96 7/32 but later eased to 4.96 3/16 with no further movements.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.95 7/8

Franc opened at 75.00 but thereafter declined to 74.98 on the lack of support.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 75.00

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar 26

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	20 3/16d.	20d.
Forward	20 1/8d.	19 15/16d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar 26

Gold per ounce (£7-0-9 1/2) £7-0-10 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar 26

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar 26

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.66 1/8) 5.66 1/8
New York on Bombay (37.53) 37.53
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4) 0.92 7/8
London on Milan (62.40) 62.43
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar 26

Silver opened steady at Rs. 49/11, 49/10 and 49/9. Trading was slightly more active on scattered buying and some upcountry purchases but thereafter the enquiry slowed and prices showed reactionary tendency following somewhat disappointing cables from London. Prices closed steady at Rs. 49/13, 49/12 and 49/11.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/11, 34/11/3 and 34/11/6. The market was very quiet with nothing important transpiring owing to the quietness of foreign exchanges. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 34/10/6, 34/11/3 and 34/11/0.

SEA BORNE TRADE AT OKHA DURING FEBRUARY

OKHA. By mail.

Chief Customs Officer, Okha, writes: The total import of merchandise at Okha during the month of February, 1936, amounted to tons 1,177 valued Rs. 4,14,032 consisting of tons 250 G. C. sheets valued Rs. 41,029; tons 150 dry and wet dates valued Rs. 12,701; tons 89 glass sheets valued Rs. 10,513; iron and steel tons 395 valued Rs. 47,098; textiles tons 47 valued Rs. 72,552 and machinery, etc., tons 246 valued Rs. 2,39,439. The total exports during the same period amounted to tons 12,021 consisting of tons 6,150 cement, tons 5,731 salt and tons 140 magnesium chloride, etc. The number of steamers that entered the Port was 10.

The total imports during the corresponding period amounted to tons 7,533 valued Rs. 3,68,097 consisting of tons 250 sugar valued Rs. 19,731; tons 271 G. C. and G. P. sheets valued Rs. 46,560; tons 292 dry and wet dates valued Rs. 31,651; tons 81 glass sheets valued Rs. 9,056; tons 202 iron and steel valued Rs. 50,822; tons 6,135 coal valued Rs. 67,485 and machinery, etc., tons 302 valued Rs. 1,43,392. The total exports during the same period amounted to tons 2,298 consisting of tons 2,293 cement and tons 5 magnesium chloride, etc. The number of steamers that entered the Port was 7.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar 26

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May at 72 1/2 and July 74 1/4. There was very little activity in the absence of speculative enquiry due to quieter foreign cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar 26

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.97. Prices showed steadier tendency on some outside buying but the demand generally was restricted by weather uncertainties.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar 26

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£210 1/2 buyers £211 sellers. Easy) £211 1/2 buyers £211 3/4 sellers. Very steady

Lead (£16 7/16 buyers. No sellers. Steady) unquoted. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/8 to £40 3/8) £39 3/4 to £40 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLES

London, Mar 26

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought and sold. China sold. Market steady."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 3/4) 1-5 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6

JUTE.

New Crop March April (£19 5/8 sellers) £19 11/16 paid and value

Dunlop March (£23 1/2 sellers) £23 1/2

Lightning March (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (7 7/16 paid and buyers) 7 7/16 buyers

October December (7 11/16 paid and value) 7 11/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta March April (£12 13/16 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata March (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal March (£13 13/16 sellers) £13 13/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Mar 26

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 4 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 3 9
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7 3 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 3 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Mar 26

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 6 9
Wheat September	4 7 0
Linseed May	7 3 9
Linseed September	7 7 3

The tone was steady.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Little Enquiry In Teas

CALCUTTA, March 26

Jutes continued to rule firm but the business was on a limited scale. Coals were quiet. In teas slight enquiry was in evidence. Miscellaneous section was featureless. Governmnt securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: Three per cent loan 1941 103/14 small lot; three and half per cent paper 97/4; four per cent loan 1960/70 112/5; five per cent loan 1939/44 109/8; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/5 small lots; five and half per cent loan 1938/40 108/4 small lots.

Banks: Central Bank of India 32/8; Reserve Bank 125/12; Mymensingh Bhairab Berar Rly. Rebate 97 small lots.

Cottons: Muir Mills ordy 297.

Coals: New Manbhoom 54; Standard 30 ex div.

Jutes: Adamjee ordy 13 small lots; Barnagore 131 small lots; Belvedere 336; Gourepore ordy 585; Howrah 48/14; Kamarhatty 465; Lansdowne 129/8 small lots; Lawrence 387; Presidency 4/2.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/9 ex div; Bengal Chemical ordy 334; Bareilly elec 13/8; Bengal Telephone ordy 18/8 small lots; Patna elec 19/8 small lots; Rawalpindi elec old 23 cum div; Shahjahanpur elec 5/6; Triton Insurance 245 small odd lot; B I Corporation ordy 3/11; Dunlop Rubber pref 131; Bengal Timber Trading ordy 186.

Sugars: Buland 13 small odd lot; Cawnpore 34/6; Murree Brewery 228.

Teas: Bishnauth 25/12; Patrakola ordy 884; Tezpore 9/12 small lots.—A. P.

Marked Activity In Internationals On Stock Exchange

EIGHT PERCENT DIVIDEND IN IMPERIAL CHEMICALS

Nervous Selling Of Francs

WALL STREET FIRM AND ACTIVE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 26

Stock Exchange: There was marked activity in internationals. Late dealings on firm New York advices relieved an otherwise monotonous day.

Among oils Royal Dutch was prominent rising from 32 15/16 to 34 1/2. Imporial chemicals were steady waiting for dividend which was announced after the close of the market at eight per cent unchanged.

Exchanges were spasmodic. Nervous selling of francs sent the rate over seventy-five.

Wall Street was firm and active.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar 26

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, March 17, £97 1/2
Wednesday, March 18, £97 1/2
Thursday, March 19, £97 1/2
Friday, March 20, £97 1/2
Monday March 23, £97 1/2
Tuesday, March 24 £97 1/2
Wednesday, March 25, £97 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar 26

3-30 p.m.

Due to the lack of any fresh incentive to stimulate buying interest general business was poor. Giltedged securities after being easier were firmer. Industrials in general were quiet and price movements rather irregular. Internationals were dull and easier.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85) £85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 5/8) £106 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 5/8) £116 7/8 ex div
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 5/8) £106 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 5/8) £114 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 7/8) £4 7/8
Hydro Electric (£8) £8 1/8
Musical Industries (27-7 1/2) 27-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (46-0) 46-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical (39-7 1/2) 39-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-9) 9-9
Woolsworth New Ford (123-0) 122-0
Realisation 1930 (£99 1/2) £99 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (32-9) 40-1 1/2
University Ordinary (32-3) 32-3
Ford Motors (33-0) 33-6
Cable Wires (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
British American Tobacco (122-6) 122-6
Camera A (£9) £9
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (153-9) 153-1 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (20-0) 20-0
Distillers (100-0) 100-0
Bred and Dyers (9-3) 9-3
British Celanese (12-7 1/2) 12-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (62-9) 62-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (50-6) 50-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 7-3
Western Limited Ordinary (26-0) 26-0
Inter Nickels (49 1/4) 49 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Mar 26

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£119 1/2) £119 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/4) £110 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115 3/4) £115 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Donaro Tea (48-9) 48-0
Empire of India Ceylon (31-9) 31-3

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-0) 28-0
Gula Kelampong (27-6) 28-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-0) 32-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (58-9) 60-0
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£18 3/4) £18 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (68-0) 68-0
Crown Mines (£14 1/4) £14 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 1/8) £14 1/4
Goddar New (£10 1/4) £10 3/8
Moddar New (55-0) 51-3
Sub Nigel (£12) £11 3/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-1 1/2) 42-6
Union Corporation (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (39-4 1/2) 49-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (91-10 1/2) 91-10 1/2
Burma Oil (98-1 1/2) 98-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (12-3) 12-3
Shell Transport (88-9) 89-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£32 7/8) £33 3/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 1/2) £47 1/2
L M Ford (£22 1/4) £22 1/4
L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£23 1/4) £23 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £134 1/2
London Board G Stock (£105) £105

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar 26

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 64 3/4) dol 67 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 3/4) dol 34 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 63 1/2) dol 65
U S Steel Preference (dol 131 1/4) dol 130

INDIAN STORE IN ABYSSINIA BOMBED

Imperial Citizenship Association Telegram To Govt. Of India

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Chairman of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, has sent the following telegram to the Secretary, Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, regarding the bombing of Indian property by Italian aeroplanes in Ethiopia:—

"Indian opinion is much disturbed by the news cabled by 'Reuter' of the bombing of Indian property in Ethiopia by Italian aeroplanes. Information about details is urgently needed. The Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association trust Government will take prompt steps to ensure the safety of the lives and property of Indians in Ethiopia."

With the object of popularising industries among the youths of this part of the province and thus enable them to earn their livelihood, the next session of the All India Dhiman Brahmin Conference will be held at Kartarpur (Jullunder District) from the 27th to 29th instant under the presidentship of Pandit Meher Chand of Calcutta.

BOMBAY 'VARSITY EXAMINATIONS

Dates Of Declaration Of Results

S. R. Dongerkery, University Registrar, notifies:—

Friday, April 17 at 2 p.m.: B. T. Examination, First year Examination in Science Agriculture, Second year Examination in Science Agriculture and B. Ag. Examination.

Friday, April 24 at 2 p.m.: I. Com. Examination and B. Com. Examination.

Monday, April 27 at 2 p.m.: First M. B. B. S. Examination and Second M. B. B. S. Examination.

Friday, May 1 at 3 p.m.: Intermediate Examination in Science.

Thursday, May 7 at 2 p.m.: B.Sc. Examination and Third M. B. B. S. Examination.

Monday, May 11 at 2 p.m.: F. E. Examination, S. E. Examination (Civil), S. E. Examination (Mechanical and Electrical), B. E. (Civil), B. E. (Mechanical), B. E. (Electrical), and B.Sc. (Tech.)

Saturday, June 6 at 3 p.m.: Intermediate Examination in Arts.

Thursday, June 11 at 3 p.m.: B. A. Examination.

Monday, June 15 at 2 p.m.: First LL. B. Examination.

Thursday, June 18 at 2 p.m.: Second LL.B. Examination and M. A. Examination.

Tuesday, July 7 at 2 p.m.: B. Hy. Examination, M. D. Examination, M. S. Examination, LL.M. Examination and D. O. Examination.

Thursday, August 13 at 2 p.m.: M.Sc. Examination (Translation Test).

KARNATAK WOMEN'S SEAT

(Continued From Page 6)

years to come their constituencies should be limited only to big cities, by rotation, if necessary. Later on, they say, as female education goes on increasing more and more even into the villages, rural constituencies may be created instead of the urban. This is the gist of what our sisters like Shrimati Lekhawati Jain, Kumudini Basu, Mrs. Braj Sundar Das and others say before the Committee.

Difficulties Of Propaganda

Though the constituency is limited for the Ranebinnur Taluka any woman voter in the Dharwar District who can vote at the provincial Assembly elections can also stand as a candidate for these elections. This is our inference on reading the Report One can obviously see how inconvenient it is for women residing in other parts of the district to go and stay in Ranebinnur Taluka for months together and carry on propaganda and other work in connection with the election. From the point of expense and labour it is most difficult and impracticable. As stated in our preceding article, female education and the general awakening being very little in the Ranebinnur constituency, one may predict safely that very few women may stand as candidates for the area itself. And if our sisters comparatively advanced, educated and enthusiastic but residing in other Talukas of the district intend standing for election, they will have to leave their homes, go to the remotest taluka of the district, stay and work there for considerably a long time. The difficulty and impracticability of such a task are self-evident and need no comments. We only reproduce what Mrs. N. C. Sen said before the Comittee: "What will the poor women do? I have lived in England for 16 years and have seen many women campaigns there. How difficult it is for women there to canvass inspite of the fact that they have so many organisations and more freedom than the Indian women ..... When you are giving it (women's constituency) for the first time, do you not think you should make it easier for women?"

This, according to Mrs. Sen, is the condition of women in England and efforts are being made there to remove the obstacles in the ways of women candidates in that country. Is it not necessary then that the path of the Indian women for election purposes be made as easy as possible?

Ignoring Their Own Principles

On page 123 of the first volume of the Report the Committee says, "We wish to provide a representative electorate and to ensure that the constituencies in which the women's seats are filled are small and select and so framed as to minimise the difficulties of canvassing, the hardships of communications in rural areas, and the obstacles likely to be met by a member in maintaining contact with her constituents."

Now let me ask the Committee whether by choosing Ranebinnur in the Southern Division they have fulfilled their objects enumerated above. Is that taluka a select area in the whole of the Division? Has its selection minimised the difficulties of canvassing? When the Committee allows any woman voter in the district to stand as a candidate for the women's seat, is it not necessary to choose a central place as far as possible equidistant from the corners of the district with a view to enable her "to maintain contact with her constituents"? The Report again says that their own disposition in these circumstances was definitely in favour of confining the women's constituencies to urban areas. When such was the Committee's disposition we know not who prevailed upon them to chose the rural area and that too of a taluka like Ranebinnur.

Women's Responsibility

These constituencies, says the Report, are experimental and it is uncertain to what extent women generally would be prepared to contest seats. If any constituency on account of its backwardness fails to show keen desire on the part of women in matters of Council and Assembly elections, the Government may feel that the Indian women themselves are not enthusiastic about their own political rights and they therefore do not deserve the franchise, the special seats, and other concessions granted to them. This may exhibit to the world that the Indian women is not particular about any political or administrative powers. It is for this reason that we should strive to send into the legislatures the best available material from the select parts of the country, so that the Indian woman may show her mettle and grit and prove in course of time that she is in no way inferior to her sisters in other nations. Hence our desire to get transferred the women's constituency of the Southern Division to a central and better area.

LUCKNOW WEAVERS DOWN TOOLS

Protest Against Non-payment Wages

LUCKNOW, March 26.

About 500 workers of the weaving department of the Lucknow Cotton Mill struck work yesterday as a result of the alleged non-payment of their wages for last two fortnights. The Mill authorities apprehending breach of peace sent for the police who remained in the Mill area throughout the whole day.

The workers are adamant not to resume work till their wages are paid and other grievances are redressed. A Textile Union has been formed with Mr. Srinarain Tewari and Mr. Shafik Ahmed Naqvi, local Labour leaders, as President and Secretary respectively. The Union has already formulated the demands of the workers. —United Press.

NO OFFICE DECISION OF UTKAL CONGRESSMEN

CUTTACK (By Mail.)

Several important resolutions were passed by the Utkal Provincial Congress Workers Conference held here this week under the presidency of Acharya Harihara Das. The first resolution stated that "in view of the fact that the Government of India Act is a flagrant denial of India's inalienable right to self-determination and that the new Constitution sought to be imposed on this country is reactionary and retrograde and seeks to tighten the fetters of Imperialism, is emphatically of opinion that the Indian National Congress should at Lucknow decide to make the working of that Constitution impossible."

"This Conference is further of opinion that the acceptance of ministerial offices by Congressmen is undesirable and would prove disastrous to the Congress and to the struggle for Complete Independence."—United Press.

Rapid progress is being made by the Hydro-Electric Department, U. P. Government, to introduce tube wells in the Aligarh Division, which have proved both popular and useful to the agriculturists in the districts of Moradabad and Meerut.

MISUSE OF PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY ACT

Frontier Council Rejects Token Cut To Condemn Govt. Action

PESHAWAR, March 26.

In the Frontier Legislative Council, Mr. Peer Bakhsh, Independent moved a token cut in General Administration Reserved "to condemn the Government for misuse of the provisions of the Public Tranquility Act in unjustifiably restrainng lawful activities of associations and individuals."

Mr. Peer Bakhsh urged the lifting of the ban on the Frontier Congress Committee and the restrictions on individuals with a view to establish a changed political atmosphere.

The Home Member, Sir George Cunningham, said the Government's conscience was clear that they had not abused the powers under the act. The restrictions on the associations were under the Criminal Law Act and the Tranquillity Act applied to thirteen persons at present, six of whom were believed to be in sympathy with terrorism, five were members of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, The Twelfth was Mauvli Ghulam Ghaus, President of the Frontier Jamiat-ul-Ulema and the thirteenth Mr. Inayatullah Mashraqui, founder of the Khaksar movement. He uttered the warning that the Reforms would not mean that the ministers would not carry out their responsibilities towards law and order. They would find it necessary to use the Act. If there was any order directed against constitutional activity like seeking election to the legislature, Government was prepared to relax it.

The cut was rejected without a division.—A. P.

Anniversary Of American Correspondence College

(From A Correspondent)

DELHI. By mail.

The American Correspondence College, Delhi, celebrated its seventh anniversary on March 23. It has been giving training since last seven years through postal system, accountants, book-keepers, insurance officers, advertisement writers, stenographers, correspondence clerks, typists etc.

The college has been recognised as an official local examination centre for the London Chamber of Commerce, Royal Drawing Society and Faculty of Secretaries.

Trade Buying And Short Covering

Market Interest Focussed On Probable Action Of Pool Regarding May Contracts

DELAY IN GOVERNMENT LIQUIDATION PLAN CHECKS ACTIVITY

Hedging Of Outside Growths In Liverpool

The New York cotton market's attention was centered in closing out March delivery at midday at 11-45 on Wednesday with the Pool supplying contracts and final operations were estimated around 10,000 Bales.

Market interest is now focussed on the probable action with regard to May contracts and as to when the Pool will decide to liquidate holdings.

Further delay in Government liquidation plan is checking activity and experts are 1,300,000 bales larger than this time last year.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling, influenced by trade buying and covering by shorts.

Yesterday March contracts ran out at 11.45 and the demand was satisfied by the Cotton Pool. It is now awaited that what attitude the Pool would adopt with regard to its holdings of May contracts. The Government has not decided as yet its plan for the liquidation of loan cotton and operators are anxiously awaiting definite news. At the moment the market is fluctuating within a narrow range without any definite tendency. Some operators are inclined to buy new crop months owing to strong statistical position but we think it safe to have only limited interest as any favourable prospect of the new crop is likely to have depressing effect on prices.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with July 10.61. There was scattered selling which depressed prices further by one point and July was quoted 10.60 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on prices advanced on trade buying and short covering and July was quoted 10.70 which was the highest level for the day. The market closed at a rise of 3 to 8 points spot cotton prices declined one point at 11.47c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton futures advanced 7 points at 11.60c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with July 5.78. There was hedge selling of outside growths which met with trade calling. Later on trade calling absorbed straddle and hedge selling by American interests. The market closed at a decline of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.33d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was dull with a limited business and prices closed unchanged. At the close March was quoted 5.40, May 5.38 and July 5.34.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and Sakels futures closed 2 points up to 2 points down with spot cotton prices 4 points down at 9.27. Uppers futures closed one point down.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and sakels futures closed 7 points down to 6 points up and Ashmouni contracts lost one to 12 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest (2-58 p.m.)	10.70+07
N. Y. July Lowest (10-9 a.m.)	10.60—03
Liverpool July Highest	5.80
Liverpool July Lowest	5.78—02

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. F. J. Schanach and Co., New York cable:—

Further delay in Government liquidation plan in checking activity. Think that consumption is likely to increase. Exports are 1,300,000 bales larger than this time last year. Believe that there is big trade short interest in new crop. Suggest purchases of December averaging down if market declines.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—There is less possibility of process tax. New crop months act oversold. No pressure to sell.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Rapid progress Farm-work, excepting wet areas East.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 25.

May	11.07+03
July	10.68+05
October	10.20+05
December	10.20+07
January	10.22+08
Middling Spot	11.47—01

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 25.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	18,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000 bales
Day's Exports to the Continent	22,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 25.

March	6.04—01
April	5.98—01
May	5.91—01
June	5.84—02
July	5.78—02
August	5.67—01
September	5.55—02
October	5.47—02
November	5.42—02
December	5.42—02
January	5.42—02
February	5.41—01
Middling spot	6.33
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
July	5.80
October	5.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 25.

May	11.00+03
July	10.61+02
October	10.18
Middling Spot	11.60+07
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May	11.03
July	10.62
Noon Call.—	
May	11.02
July	10.63

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 25.

F.G.F. Sakellaridis.—

March	8.87
May	8.70
July	8.49
October	8.41
November	8.20
January	8.08
March	8.04
F.G.F. Spot	9.27

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 25.

Broach.—

Fully Good (Good staple)	5.24
Fine (Good staple)	5.39
Superfine (Good staple)	5.54
Oomra.—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	5.39
Superfine (No 1 staple)	5.54
Choice (No 1 staple)	5.69
Bengal, Good	3.97
Bengal, Fully Good	4.07
Bengal, Fine	5.19
Scinde, Fully Good	4.33
Scinde, Fine	4.45
Scinde, Superfine	4.57

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 25.

Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent	£71 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£85 1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent, 1931 or later	£97 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£116 1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent	£85
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent 1961	106 5/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£106 5/8
Funding Loan, 1960/69, 4 per cent	£118 5/8
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent	£114 5/8
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	£14 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg)	£101
National Bank of India	£45 3/8
P and O Banking Corporation	£10 1/8

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White dutch standard Calcutta nominal	No. 25 C and F Mar/Apr per cwt. 6/10 1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White dutch standard, Bombay nominal	No. 25 c and F Mar/Apr per cwt 6/7 1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White dutch standard Karachi, nominal	No. 25 C and F Mar/Apr. per cwt. 6/7 1/2

SEEDS.

London, Mar. 25.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull C.I.F. ton, Mar sellers	£10/17/6
Linseed, Calcutta, London, C.I.F. ton, Mar/Apr. sellers	£12/16/3
Linseed, Bombay, London, C.I.F. ton, Mar/Apr. sellers	£13/0/0
Rapeseed, Toria, Hull/Cont C.I.F. ton, Mar/Apr. sellers	£12/5/0
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, C.I.F. ton, Mar/Apr. sellers	£12/10/0

PRODUCE

London, Mar. 25.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels	nominal
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels,	nominal
Wheat, South Australian, parcels, March sellers	30/9

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Mar. 25.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	6 1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Mar. 25.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellers	7 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Following a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 195/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 195/2 on scattered selling. Business was restricted and the tone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 3 points on parity with overnight American closing quotations but the market opened quiet at a rise of 2 points only. The local market in the absence of any important business remained dull and prices closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Liverpool was 5 points higher with scarcity of contracts.

Broach A/M	195 8 0
Broach J/A	197 4 0
Oomra May	179 0 0
Oomra July	178 4 0
Bengal May	146 4 0
Bengal July	144 0 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, March 26

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P ...	160	156	151	148
Punjab ...	160	156	151	148
Oomra No. 3	192	189	186	183 ...
C P No. 1	206	203	200	197 ...
C P No. 2	198	195	192	189 ...
Broach No. 2 ...	204	201	198	194

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Bengal Superfine	155/157
Bengal Fine	148/150
C.P. 1 Fine	195/197
C.P. 2 Fine	189/191
Arvi Fine	191/193
Ellichpur Fine	188/190
Berar Fine	184/186
Khamgaon Fine	184/186
Mulkapur Fine	181/183
Khandesh Fine	174/177
Jalna/Sailu Fine	182/184
Burwah Sanavad Fine	186/187
Mathia Fine	169/174
Broach Fine	200/202
Punjab/American	201/211
Sindh-American	201/211
Cambodia	246/251
Compta Good	241/246
Westerns	206/211
Kampala	314/316
Jinja	309/311
New Manza	291/301
Jagadia Ankleshwar	231/333
Surat-Navsari	214/246

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, March 26

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	2,299	223,297
Central India	1,182	210,142
Barsi and Nagar	1,178	118,218
Hyderabad Gaorani	380	26,413
Berar	846	240,436
Central Provinces	310	73,014
Total Oomras	6,195	891,570
Dholera	848	68,378
N W Provinces	...	60,480
Rajputana	805	54,257
Sind-Punjab	3,488	377,764
Broach	8,995	129,691
Coompta and Dharwar	558	12,397
Westerns Northerns	2	17,702
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	67	8,638
Persian	...	8
American	...	22,073
Egyptian and African	4,103	124,231
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	25,041	1,767,790

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 19th Mar

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	4,697	302,179
Japan and China	2,995	667,889
Coast Ports	100	16,188
Up-country by Rail	...	120,782
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	53,813
Total	7,792	1,160,851

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 25-3-36	6492000	4047000
Receipts yesterday 25-3-36	18000	3000
Exports to date 25-3-36	4953000	3661000
Stock at Ports 20-3-36	2182000	2376000
Stock at Interior Towns 20-3-36	1967000	557000
Stock at Liverpool 20-3-36	691000	830000
Visible Supply 20-3-36	5639000	5525000
Quantity in sight 20-3-36	11066000	7204000
Quantity out of sight 20-3-36	8533000	6997000

NARROW MOVEMENT

The Bombay market has also moved within very narrow limits. During the past month there has been good export business with the Far East. A fair business has also been done with Europe. This demand has been attracted by the cheap parity of Indian cotton, and in addition to the offtake of usual styles it has been noticeable there has been export demand for Indian stapled varieties the basis of which is unusually attractive. Further sales of cloth by local mills have been reported but again at cut prices.

The end of last month brought us to the end of the first half of the Indian cotton season. If exports to that date are added to Indian Mill consumption it will be found that half our larger crop has already been disposed of. It would seem there is going to be little difficulty in marketing this year's crop which will mean that we shall end the season once more with a small carryover. With this position in prospect, we see no reason for the present low price level for Indian cotton. Recently option dealers have been doing their best to keep prices down in view of expiry date of the annual Broach options which will be rung out on Monday next. There is also a fear there will be heavy tenders of Broach cotton early next month. Once we have got past this period we look for a more buoyant market and we advise clients to accumulate cotton while prices remain cheap.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Last night the local silver market ruled firm on active buying and prices were quoted at Rs. 50/4 but professional operators sold freely. London advices were steady on Indian buying but gold market was easy on increased offerings which weakened prices. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted unchanged at 1.2 1/2. To-day silver prices fluctuated between Rs. 49/10 and Rs. 49/12. The tone was quiet but steady.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	49 11 0
Chaitra delivery	49 11 0
Vaishakh delivery	49 10 0
Ready gold	34 11 3
Chaitra delivery	34 11 6
Vaishakh delivery	34 11 3

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Mar. 25.

March	45.14+14
May	45.60+60
July	45.50+50

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar. 25.

Spot	20 3/16
Forward	20 1/8

GOLD.

London, Mar. 25.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-9½

LONDON METALS

London, Mar. 25.

Copper Braziers	£49 7/8
Spelter Hard, Indian Brand	14 1/4
Tin, English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	£210 1/2
Yellow Metal	£40 3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	£12 3/4

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, March 26

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£35 16 3
Standard copper cash (sellers)	£35 17 6
Standard copper 3 months	£36 3 9
Electrolytic copper	£40 7 6
New York market—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/4 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	8 3/4 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33 2 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 38 8 0
Tone: Easy.	

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Mar. 26.

March (188.20)	188.60+40
June (190.00)	191.30+30
September (190.20)	191.20+100

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 24th March	14,119
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,742,749
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,522,297
Increase	220,452

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Mar. 25.

Broach A/M. Op. 195 1/4; Highest 195 1/2; Lowest 194 3/4; Closing 195.

Broach J/A. Op. 196 1/2; Highest 197; Lowest 196 1/4; Closing 196 1/2.

Oomra May Op. 179; Highest 179; Lowest 178 1/2; Closing 178 1/2.

Oomra July Op. 178 3/4; Highest 178 3/4; Lowest 177 3/4; Closing 177 3/4.

Bengal May Op. 145; Highest 145; Lowest 144 3/4; Closing 144 3/4.

Bengal July Op. 142 3/4; Highest 142 3/4; Lowest 142 1/2; Closing 142 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 15

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-36) Rs. 6 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-36) Rs. 2 3/4

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

May 121 July 134 Oct. 117 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/4.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 196—Liverpool May 5.91 Rs. 62 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach July/Aug. 197/8—Liverpool July 5.81 Rs. 55 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 196—New York May 11.07 Rs. 52 at Cross rate 4.96 1/4.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach July/Aug. 197 1/2—New York July 10.68 Rs. 42 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/4

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, March 26

Java ready	13 9 0
March shipment	4 3 6
April June shipment	4 3 3
July September shipment	4 4 0
Kesar ready	13 8 0
Harinagar ready	13 6 0
Saraya ready	13 5 6
Spot Java	F. 3.90

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, March 25

July	2.73+01
September	2.73—
December	2.68
January	2.49+04

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, March 26

	Cwts.
Wheat	10,682
Linseed	23,822
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	346
Gingellyseed	110
Poppyseed	20
Groundnuts	14,139
Castorseed	1,345
Rice	20,601
Myrabollams	1,518
Cottonseed	14,179
Mowraseed	608
Gram	3,439
Joowar	1,627
Barley	786
Bairee	69
	Tons.
Coal	50

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Mar. 26.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	97/5/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement	97/1/6
3 per cent 1941	103/14
3 per cent 1951/54	102/11
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	105/11
4 per cent 1943	109/14
4 per cent 1960/70	112/5
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	117/12
5 per cent 1939/44	108/8
5 per cent 1940/43	110/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108
TAX-FREE	
3 per cent 1945/55 Loan	119/3
4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore	110/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/10
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	107
4 per cent M Deb 1974	106
5 per cent M Deb 1959	115
6 per cent M Deb 1954	128
6 per cent K P T 1956	128
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937	104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/4 and ruled very steady. Next settlement quotes 3 1/2 to 4 annas lower.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 26.

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Mar.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	269 7/8
Banks selling T T	267 7/8
Banks buying T T	265 3/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	564
Banks buying T T	574
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/4
Banks buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/2
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 25th instant	4.96 1/4
Japan/London 26th instant	1/2
Java/London 26th instant	7.23
Hongkong/London 26th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London 26th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 25th instant	74.98
London/Belgium 25th instant	29.25 3/4
London/Switzerland 25th instant	15.16 1/4
London/Berlin 25th instant	12.29 1/2
London/Stockholm 25th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 25th instant	4.96 3/16
London/Amsterdam 25th instant	7.27 5/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.	
Gold 24th instant	£7-0-11 1/2
Gold 25th instant	£7-0-9 1/2
Silver London Ready 24th instant	19 13/16
25th instant	20 3/16
Silver London Forward 24th instant	19 13/16
25th instant	20 1/8
Silver New York Ready 24th instant	45
25th instant	45
London discounts 3 mos 24th instant	9/16 p.c.
25th instant	9/16 p.c.
London discounts 6 mos 24th instant	11/16 p.c.
25th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c
3 Mos	1 p.c
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c
Tone:—Easy.	

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar. 25.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 1/2
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	119 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	115 3/4
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	106 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 5/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Mar. 25.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 3/8 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar. 25.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	4.96 3/16
Paris	74.98
Berlin	12.29 1/2
Madrid	36.19
Amsterdam	7.27 5/8
Brussels	29.25 3/4
Milan	62.40
Berne	15.16 1/4
Prague	119.50

Tata Steel Shares Easy

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SHARES STEADY

Firm Buying In Securities

Bombay, Mar. 26.

To-day being the last day for closing of outstanding business, there was fairly large transfer business and budly differences were somewhat wide particularly in Tata Steel Shares.

Accumulation of weak long interest in Tata Steel Dfds. was noticed and prices weakened on general liquidation. Hydro-Electric shares fared well in sympathy with firm buying in Government securities. Cotton mills and Cement shares were quiet.

Recent liquidation by weak holders, has improved the technical situation and on any further decline it will be advisable to buy for moderate profits.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, March 26.

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	665 0
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	155 0
100	Central India	205 10
100	Colaba	117 8
100	Coorla	80 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	107 8
100	Gokak	153 12
1000	Hindustan	1,575 0
100	Indore	49 8
100	Khatau	57 8
100	Kohinoor	174 6
250	Laxmi	567 8
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	785 0
250	Model	40 4
50	Mysore	85 10
200	New Great	97 8
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	257 8
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	1950 0
50	Simplex	58 12
100	Swadeshi	145 0
100	Swan	80 0
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1198 12
1000	Western	652 8
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	102 4
25-50	Central	31 14
500	Imperial	1525 0
125-500	Im. Contry	373 2
50-100	India	126 12
100	Reserve Bank	129 0
5	Union	5-6-6
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	34 8
70	Gwalior	117 8
160	Indian	455 0
40	Katni Def.	2125 0
100	Katni Ord.	360 0
75	Okha	264 6
10	Punjab	23 8
100	Shahabad	466 4
70	United	118 0
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	11 12
15-75	New India	40 4
200	Oriental	5000 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 0
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	156 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1553 12
10	Ajmer	13 2
50	Bombay Tram	155 10
100	Bombay Suburban	175 0
10	Broach	12 0
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	225 0
100	Surat	185 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Century 156 154 155
Bom. Dyeing 668 666 667 665
Kohinoor 177 174
Central India 205 206 205
New Great 97
Simplex 58
Swadeshi 145
Bundi 34/10 34/6 34/8
I. Cement 456 453 455
Punjab 23/8 23/4 23/8
Shahabad 465 466
Andhra 1560 1555 1553
Tata Hydro 159/1 158/12
Tata Power 1487 1482 1480 1477/8
Tram. Ord. 155/10
T. Steel Dfd. 531 523 527 522
T. Steel Ord. 146/4 145/8 145/12 144/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 166/4
Bellapur 161 158 160
B. Steam 270
B. Burma 382 378 381 380 378/12

100	Tata Hydro	158 12
1000	Tata Power	1477 8
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	875 0
100	C. Province	97 0
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujarat	78 8
100	Mandra Bhon	98 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	94 8
500	Tapty Valley	785 0
	MININGS.	
10	Shivrajpur	28 12
30	Tata Steel Def.	522 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	144 12
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	185 0
50	Belapur Sugar	160 0
250	Bombay Steam	270 0
125	Bombay Burma	378 12
50	Bombay Burma Con.	130 10
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5-0-9
50	Bombay Telephone	108 8
100	Indian Bleaching	103 2
100	Indian Radio Def.	496 4
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	483 12
1000	Port Canning	576 4
15	Scindia	14 8
30	Premier Construction	70 8
25	Tata Oil	15 2
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1450 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 4
5	p.c. Central India	521 4
7	p.c. Katni 1st	143 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	146 8
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 9
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	145 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1527 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166 4
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

FAIR COTTON BUSINESS WITH EUROPE

Small Carry-Over At The End Of Season

Bombay, March 26

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued to-day the following weekly report:—

We have had another week of very dull and uninteresting markets, no fresh factor having arisen to influence prices either way. The final Ginning report for the season 1935-36 was issued on the 20th instant. The figure was 10,417,000 running bales. This was about as expected. It is estimated the consumption of American by world's mills for the first half of the season was just in excess of 6 million bales, so this season we look like having a further reduction in the carry-over of American cotton of about 1 1/2 million bales. Pool cotton continues to be released but we understand little of this cotton which remains is of desirable quality. Preparation for the sowing of the next crop must now be well ahead but the extent of the acreage is still very uncertain. The fear of a substantial increase combined with the tight spot position is tending to widen the difference between old and new crop quotations.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, March 26

The local castorseed market was firm to-day with a fairly enquiry from Europe. There was a good demand for ready at Rs. 6/14 which narrowed difference between Spot and Forward quotations. Groundnut market was quiet and cottonseed market was steady. Linseed market is keeping quiet, but we understand that large sales are daily reported to Europe.

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnuts—	
May opening	39 6 0
May highest	39 8 6
May lowest	39 4 6
May closing	39 8 6
Castorseed—	
May opening	6 15 3
May highest	7 0 3
May lowest	6 15 3
May closing	7 0 3
Cottonseed—	
May opening	19 6 0
May highest	19 12 6
May lowest	19 6 0
May closing	19 12 3

COROMONDAL GROUNDNUTS

London, March 25

Shelled March	£13 16 3

ARGENTIVE LINSEED

London, March 25

Hull March C. I. F.	£10 17 6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 25

March	7/ 1/8d.
May	7/ 5/8d.
July	7/4d.
October	7/ 1/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 25

May	0.96 3/4c.
July	0.87c.
September	0.85 3/4c.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Mar. 25.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	78
Consolidated Gas	34
Columbia Gas	19 1/2
American Tel. and Tel.	163 1/2
Western Union Telg	88 1/4
Radio Corp.	13
New York Central	34 3/4
Bethelehem Steel	57
United States Steel	64
Ford Motors of Canada A.	24
General Motor	67
General Electric	39
Socony	14 1/4
National Dairy	24
Chase Bank	39 1/2
National City Bank	35 1/2
Amr. Celanese	29
Sun Life of Canada	550
Int. Nickel of Canada	49 1/2
American Smelting	87
Cuban Amr. Sugar 7 p.c. Pfd.	98
Fajardo Sugar	40 1/2

Market strong and active: motors leading.

Total Business:—2 1/4 million.

LINSEED OIL

London, Mar. 25.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. April sellers	26
Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. May/Aug sellers	26/1 1/2

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JUPITER GENERAL
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J7

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1936

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

Rahimtoola Elected President

Non-Officials Score Over Government Members In Bombay Council

The presidential election held the interest of the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday, resulting in the success of Mr. Husseinali M. Rahimtoola, who secured the support of the Nationalists, the Europeans and the Muslim members, while the rival candidate went down by five votes, the Government members and the "Non-Brahmin" Group voting for him.

Happy Choice

Mr. Husseinali was hailed from all quarters of the House as a happy choice and satisfaction was expressed not merely because he was an amiable and popular personality in the lobbies, but also because the non-official members had for once been able to have their way in the present session, especially in the choice of a person to a distinguished position in the House, despite the dead-weight of "Non-Brahmin" and official alliance.

The first reading of the Co-operative Societies Act Amending Bill aiming at protecting crops in the presidency against the ravages of wild animals was also passed.

The galleries were crowded on Thursday with eager spectators, who watched the progress of the election, in the Bombay Legislative Council. A number of ladies were present. Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, the former President, was present in His Excellency's Gallery.

After question time, in the Council, which met with Rao Bahadur N. E. Navle, Deputy President in the chair, the chair was occupied by Mr. V. N. Jog, as the Deputy President who also contested the election had vacated and retired from the House.

Mr. V. N. Jog then called upon the House to elect its President and appointed Dr. M. D. Gilder and Mr. H. C. Prater as scrutineers.

AMBEDKAR DROPPED.

There were three candidates, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Rao Bahadur N. E. Navle and Mr. Husseinali M. Rahimtoola. The election being by the process of elimination, in the first round, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was eliminated having secured the least number of votes.

In the final election, Mr. Husseinali M. Rahimtoola secured 49 votes and Rao Bahadur N. E. Navle got 44 votes.

The announcement of the result was received with thunderous applause and Mr. Rahimtoola was warmly congratulated.

Pending the Governor's approval of the choice of the House, further business was proceeded with, Mr. V. N. Jog presiding.

FENCING FOR CROPS.

The Bill to amend the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925, was taken up. Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister who moved for the first reading of the Bill explained its objects.

The question of protection of crops from the ravages of wild animals and stray cattle had been engaging the attention of the Government for a number of years. A Committee, appointed in 1922 to consider and propose measures to deal with the question, considered that the only really satisfactory method of protecting crops from wild animals and especially from wild boar, was by fencing, which might take the form of a dry stone wall or of a special woven iron fence. Such fencing except in cases of valuable crops must embrace a fairly large area in order to reduce the cost per acre. Where all the cultivators were not willing to cooperate to carry out such work, the Committee recommended that legislation should be undertaken to provide that if the majority of the owners were ready to bear their share of cost and of maintenance and if Government were satisfied with the utility of the project, the remaining land owners should be compelled to contribute.

COMPELLING THE MINORITY.

Since then Government had further examined the matter. It had been found that in several cases a small minority objected to the carrying out of such schemes of general utility on one ground or another. The object of this Bill was to remedy this as far as possible by providing for the formation of co-operative societies for definite areas for carrying out fencing schemes and making it obligatory on the small minority who opposed any scheme to bear proportionate cost of it and laying down a procedure for the execution of the scheme.

HUSSEINALI TAKES THE CHAIR.

When the House resumed after tea, Mr. Jog announced that His Excellency had signified his ap-

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 3)

COUNCIL PRESIDENT ELECTION

Result of first ballot was:—

Rao Bahadur N. E. Navle	**39**
Mr. Husseinali Rahimtullah	**31**
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	**24**
Invalid	**1**
Total	**95**

Dr. Ambedkar was thus excluded in the first round.

Mr. Husseinali Rahimtulla secured 49 votes in the Final Ballot as against 44 of Rao Bahadur Navle. One vote was invalidated.

Chowdhry Khaliquzzaman, President, Lucknow Municipality, who is a prominent official of the Congress Reception Committee.

Sir Lancelot Graham, new Governor of Sind who arrives to-day.

Dr. Muralilal, General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Lucknow session of the Congress.

GOVT. DECISION IN DECCAN COLLEGE CASE

Will Appeal To High Court Against Poona Judge's Order

That the Government have decided to file an appeal in the High Court against the decision of the District Judge of Poona, regarding the Deccan College judgment, was the reply given by Dewan Bahadur S.T. Kambli, in the Legislative Council on Thursday, during questime time.

Mr. B.S. Kamat asked: "With reference to the recent decision of the District Court, Poona, in the matter of the sale of the Deccan College Buildings, will the Hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state what further action Government proposed to take in the matter, and whether they intend to accept the suggestion of a board of trustees made in the judgment of the said Court.

The above reply was given.

Municipal Boroughs Act.

Replying to Mr. A. K. Resaldar, regarding his suggestion for the amendment of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, so as to make every municipality consist of elected Councillors only. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister, Local Self-Government said, that such amendment was not necessary, as the second proviso to Sec. 9-(1) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, authorised Government to direct that all the Councillors of a municipality should be elected, should such a step appear to them at any time necessary.

Viceroy Declines To See Mayor Of Karachi

KARACHI, March 25.

His Excellency the Viceroy has declined to see the Mayor of Karachi who wanted to interview His Excellency in connection with the water supply in Karachi.—United Press.

GRAND TRUNK EXPRESS

No Proposal To Discontinue Running It

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 26.

No proposal for discontinuing the running of the Grand Trunk Express is at present under the consideration of the Railway Board, said Sir Mohd Zafrullah in reply to a short notice question by Mr. Anantanarayanam Ayyangar in the Assembly to-day.

Question:—Do Government propose to consider the desirability of lowering the third and inter class fares by this train so as to make it more popular and more paying?

Answer:—Government have no reason to believe that the incidence of fares now charged prevents the Grand Trunk Express from being more largely used.

Question: Will Government state what their object was in providing through railway communication, if they are not going to run even one fast train on it connecting various important places on the line?

Answer: Running of fast through trains can only be justified, if traffic warrants it.—A.P.

POLITICAL SUFFERERS' CONFERENCE

Rajen Babu Approached To Preside

LUCKNOW, Mar. 25.

It is understood that Babu Rajendra Prasad has been approached to preside over the All-India Political Sufferers' Conference to be held in Lucknow during the Congress session. Although his reply has not yet been received, those in touch with him here are sure that he will accept the invitation in view of his interest which he always takes in the matter of political sufferers.—United Press.

Mahatma And Allahabad University Union

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, March 25.

It is not decided whether Mahatma Gandhi is coming to Allahabad in the first week of April. The Allahabad University Union wanted to present an address and purse to Gandhiji during his forthcoming visit to Allahabad and the Union President had written to Mahatma to that effect.

Now Mr. Krishnananda Varma, University Union President received a communication from Mr. Mahadev Desai saying it is not finally and definitely decided whether Mahatma is going to Allahabad in April and even if he goes he would devote all his time and attention to his mission which he is carrying these days. Hence it is not possible to decide his programme now.

GOVERNOR TO GO ON LEAVE

Sir Robert Bell To Act *During Lord Brabourne's* Absence

We understand that H. E. the Governor of Bombay will go on four months leave to England at the end of May.

Sir Robert Bell, the Home Member, will act as Governor during the absence of Lord Brabourne.

During his stay in England Lord Brabourne will take the opportunity, apart from recouping his health, of discussing with the Secretary of State the present state of the Presidency and the prospects of the coming elections under the new reforms.

COMMUNAL TENSION IN CAWNPORE

Woman's Conversion Move And Sequel

CAWNPORE: March 25.

The Police dispersed a crowd of Hindus and Muslims that collected in front of the Widows' Home, Cawnpore to-day.

It is stated that a Lodha woman expressed her desire to embrace Islam and her daughter and sister, who were minors, were kept in the Widows' Home on the inducement of the Hindus. The Muslims wanted to remove them and this caused some commotion.

The minor girls were produced before a Magistrate, who ordered that they should remain in the Home till they attained majority. —A.P.

No Free Housing To City's Jobless

Corporation Turns Down Masani's Move

QUESTION OF CHECK ON MATERNITY HOMES

Should there be a check over Maternity Homes in the city?

The Municipal Corporation discussed this question on Thursday and referred it to the Medical Committee for report.

Fate Of City's Jobless

The Corporation threw out the proposition of Mr. M. R. Masani to provide accommodation free of rental to 'bona fide' unemployed persons in vacant rooms in Municipal chawls.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji moved.

That this Corporation is of opinion that Maternity Homes and such other Institutions doing similar work other than those belonging to Government and the Municipality in the City, should not be allowed to exist without a licence from the Bombay Municipality.

That in order to achieve this aim the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee be requested to look into this matter and to suggest in consultation with the Commissioner necessary stipulations to be laid down for the opening of such institutions and amendments of the Municipal Act necessary for the purpose.

Mr. Gordhandas said there were a number of Maternity Homes in the city which were conducted on unhygenic and insanitary lines and required Municipal supervision. There were some Maternity Homes which though conducted by qualified medical men, yet were not strictly run on hygienic principles.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker seconded the proposition.

Sir J. B. Boman-Behram moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Medical Relief Committee for report which was agreed to.

BEGIN CHARITY AT HOME.

Mr. M. R. Masani then moved: That the Improvements Committee be requested to consider and report on the feasibility of providing accommodation free of rental to 'bona fide' unemployed persons and their dependents in vacant rooms in Municipal chawls, provided that a person so accommodated shall be asked to vacate the room allotted to him whenever a tenant willing to pay the usual rent is available for the room.

Mr. Masani said they recommended to the Government some time ago to provide accommodation free of rental in the Development Department chawls to the unemployed persons. There was a saying "Charity begins at home", and, therefore, it would be but appropriate that they should provide accommodation in the vacant municipal chawls to the unemployed.

Dr. J. N. Choksey seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out the difficulties in ascertaining unemployment. A man may be employed for a fortnight and then thrown out of work. Then in a family, three persons may be working and one gets out of employment. He also asked how they were going to ask the unemployed to vacate the rooms when necessity arose. By their non-compliance the Municipality would have to go to court and incur expenditure for ejectment.

The resolution was thrown out.

ANTI-MALARIA MEASURES.

The Corporation then considered the report of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee regarding draft amendments to the Municipal Act so as to obtain further powers for carrying out anti-malarial measures in the city.

Among the principle clauses of the amendments were also the following:

A provision enabling the Municipal Commissioner, when he exercises the power already vested in him of calling upon property owners to provide storage cisterns, to insist on the cisterns being accessible for inspection.

The Commissioner to call upon the owner of premises furnished with a cistern to provide a lock and key of approved pattern for the same, and to deposit the key with the Commissioner. The keys will be deposited in the Ward office in each ward and little inconvenience will be caused to owners or occupiers who desire to effect repairs, etc., as the key may easily be obtained from that office.

The amendments recommended by the Revenue and General Purposes Committee were agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day (Friday).

NO FREE EDUCATION TO GIRLS

Punjab Council Turns Down Lekvati's Bill

LAHORE, March 26.

The Punjab Debtors Protection Bill which was passed by the Council at its last session has been sent back to the Council for reconsideration. The President to-day read a message to this effect and it was decided to take up consideration of the bill on 30th March.

It will be recalled that certain vital Government amendments proposed during the last session was not accepted by the House.

INCREASE DUTY ON WHEAT.

The Punjab Legislative Council unanimously passed a non-official resolution recommending to the Government to convey to the Government of India that in view of the prevailing low prices, import duty on wheat be raised to Rs. 2 per cwt.

Nawab Muzaffarkhan, Revenue Member, supporting the resolution said that the Punjab had already made strong representations in the matter to the Government of India but he promised to convey the wish of the House to them.

The House rejected Shrimati Lekwati Jain's Bill for free and compulsory primary education for girls. Government members remained neutral on this issue.—A. P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

"The Black Abbot"

Inspector Wade—

YOU PUT THAT CANDLE OUT JUST IN TIME WADE---I GOT A BULLET HOLE THRU MY SLEEVE!
TO CATCH A DESPERATE CRIMINAL YOU'VE GOT TO TAKE DESPERATE CHANCES, DONAVAN!
3-3
WE'LL HAVE TO HURRY--- DO YOU KNOW THE WAY, CHELFORD?
SURE--- FOLLOW ME!
THERE'S THE OAK, CHELFORD!
AND THE ROCK IS THERE, TOO-- RIGHT BESIDE IT, WADE!
LYMAN ANDERSON
©1936, King Features Syndicate, Inc., Great Britain rights reserved.
IT'S ONE O' THEM BALANCING ROCKS, WADE---
COME ON, DONAVAN! -- PUT YOUR BACK TO IT, TOO!
3-3

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